HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 176— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 27 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 July	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..	MALOJA x ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..		20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		17,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,60
8 ,,	RANPURa ..		16,585
15 ,,	NaLDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,43
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,802
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,411
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th July	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karach.
3rd Aug.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru ..	21st July	30th July
Shunko Maru ..	29th ,,	8th Aug,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug,	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22160. Telegrams "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Kamalia	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Karanwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Habzabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS. THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:— AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.
Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

Amrutanjan
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,432
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OI
E. I. DALVI & C
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulser, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4-0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:- BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differences on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK A.S.D. TELEPHONE: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For vegetarian Hindus, an airy and commodious FLAT on the third floor at Girgaum Back Road in the Old Post Office Lane. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay.
C R364

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.
Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-
Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. |11|6 per yard Samples on request.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.
These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.
One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-
Five dozen for Rs. 10|-
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".
Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.
After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?
Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.
You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.
Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.
Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.
How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.
Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.
A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.
Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.
DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them!
Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
E R330.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Graduates for the post of Medical Assistant. Salary Rs. 200/- with furnished quarters. The period of appointment is limited to 12 months. Applications must be sent in on forms, which will be issued by the undersigned with details of appointment.

P. T. PATEL,
Medical Superintendent,
Arthur Road Hospital,
Bombay No. 11.
29064

IMPERIAL INDIAN MAIL.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY RAKE of the Imperial Indian Mail service will be temporarily withdrawn for annual overhaul after its arrival at Bombay on July 23rd, 1927. Similarly the East Indian Railway rake will be withdrawn after its arrival at Calcutta on July, 26th, 1927.

2. On the withdrawal of, and until the reintroduction of the Imperial Indian Mail rakes, a combined postal and passenger express will be introduced between Bombay and Howrah. Accommodation will be reserved on this combined express for passengers arriving at Bombay by P. & O. mail steamers for Calcutta and stations en route, via Naini, East Indian Railway. The train will run to the same timings as the Imperial Indian Mail, a sleeping car and dining car being attached. Ordinary mail fares, however, will be charged.

3. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. will advise the G. I. P. Railway by cable from Aden of the number of berths required on the train, and in the event of any accommodation remaining surplus after the arrival of the steamer at Aden, passengers from Bombay will be accommodated in strict priority of application to the Assistant Transportation Superintendent at Victoria Terminus.

4 As accommodation will be limited, intending travellers are strongly recommended to state, when making application, if, in the event of accommodation on the combined express not being available, they desire that their names should be registered, alternatively, for equivalent accommodation on the ordinary Calcutta mail trains departing from Victoria Terminus on the same day.

5. The Imperial Indian Mail service will be reintroduced early in September 1927; advice of the exact date will be published shortly.

Bombay, 21st July, 1927.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
29060

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), that the Board of Directors of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., have extended the time of application for shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills in exchange of the shares of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the 31st day of December, 1927. The shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills, are requested to forward the allotment letters duly executed along with share certificates of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the Registered Office of the Company, DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay, before the above date.

(Sd.) S. B. BILLIMORIA,
(Sd.) D. LEITCH STIVEN,
Liquidators.
29046

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT will be located in the New Press Building at Charni Road Gardens from the 1st Proximo.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Govt. Printing & Stationery,
Bombay.
Bombay, D/25-7-27.
29068

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REQUIRED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Sanatorium and Dispensary experience essential. Salary Rs. 350-15-500. Applications to be made before August 4th on Forms that will be supplied on request by the Health Officer.

H. B. CLAYTON, Esqr.,
O.I.E., I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22-7-1927.
29059

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Re:—THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.
and
Re:—THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).
SHAMJI VALABHJI Petitioner.
N. H. MOOS Official Liquidator.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of August, 1927, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person, or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are so proved.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL.
Ag: Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of July, 1927.

(Sd.) TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Official Liquidator's Attorneys.
29067

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 4359 of 1924 (Fidaally Hussanally, vs. Hormusji Shapurji Mistry), and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 20th January, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms on account and risk of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Mistry.
2 Gold Bracelets with Diamonds.
1 Diamond Necklace.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Maganlal Bechardas of Mumbadevi Road.
2 Iron safes with stands
By order of the concerned:—
2 Pieces white shirtings.
8 Pieces Fancy chintz Gagras (396 yds.)

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
BENNETT AND CO.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sydney
Changchun	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Darien	Newchwang	Tokyo
Fengtien	New York	Tsinan
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tsingtan
Hankow	Osaka	Vladivostock
Harkin	Peking	
Hongkong	Rangoon	
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreu, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMUSEMENT

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
'THE GOLD FISH'
7 Reels.
Famous Stage Success Now a Screen Hit
Do you want to win a husband?
Do you want silk jewels love?
SEE
"THE GOLD FISH"
Many a man thinks his heart is busted when only his headgear is cracked.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Excelsior Film Company's Greatest Love story
"LAILA - MAJNU"
This is a picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind. It is a heart touching love story beautifully photographed and excellently directed by the well-known artist, featuring Miss ZUBAIDA Miss SHAHZADI Mr. VAKIL the well-known and favourite stars of the public.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS 5, 7, 9, & 11 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
COMING Kohinoors production 'SHAHUKAR of SURAT.'

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Royal Art Studio's New Picture
CHHEL BATAO and RANI MOHANA
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday, Sunday at 3-30 P.M.
RICHARD TALMADGE
In his Latest Dramatic Farce Comedy in 5 Reels.
"WATCH HIM STEP"
Introduces some new methods of shortening our allotted span of life.
ALSO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
2 Reels Comedy
with
HAROLD LLOYD
Next Week:
'THE WAGES OF SIN'

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO,
Girgaum Back Road.

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Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCED FROM SATURDAY! AN ARABIAN-DRAMA OF ROMANCE, THRILL, CHIVALRY AND LOVE!! THIS WEEK!!!

SHARADHA FILM COMPANY'S MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION

"GULZAR" or "THE HORRORS of SLAVERY and THE WOES of an ORPHAN-GIRL"

A thrilling photo-play, the story of which is taken from an ARABIAN HISTORY, depicting the life of an innocent Orphan-Girl, who was sold in an open slave market, subjected much persecution by her Master and her prayers to God, brought her a boon in a brave young man, who saved her and subsequently married her.

TO BE SCREENED AT

RATES AS USUAL
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Time 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m. Extra show at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

26th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period	
			1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In .Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.12	47.93	35 22	35 51
Fort	0.85	56.36	38 98	50 10
J. J Hospital ..	0.32	46.08	36 56	43 31

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Tuesday, the 26th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0.67	+0.01
Multan ..	..	1.55	—0.54
Rawalpindi ..	..	5.32	—3.14
Lahore ..	0.23	5.87	—0.36
Hissar ..	0.40	9.22	+4.43
Ambala ..	0.10	12.22	+2.87
Delhi ..	0.11	8.31	—1.20
Agra ..	0.29	7.39	—2.04
Mainpuri ..	0.27	12.54	+3.75
Jhansi ..	0.45	25.11	+11.26
Cawnpore ..	0.21	14.22	+1.74
Allahabad ..	0.56	15.29	+0.54
Jacobabad ..	..	0.13	—0.85
Karachi ..	..	2.36	—0.87
Bikaner ..	0.42	4.63	+0.70
Ajmer ..	0.46	4.10	—3.68
Jaipur ..	0.93	5.91	—2.89
Kotah ..	0.40	6.27	—4.84
Mount Abu ..	4.30	33.28	+11.09
Bhuj ..	0.60	7.32	—0.06
Lwarka ..	0.15	6.98	—0.25
Do. 25th ..	0.07	6.85	—0.34
Veraval ..	0.05	7.51	—2.37
Do. 26th ..	0.16	7.46	—2.02
Rajkot ..	2.20	16.87	+3.29
Bhavnagar Para...			
Surat ..	0.70	20.39	—1.72
Ahmedabad ..	5.52	34.92	+20.72
Deesa ..	3.10	16.06	+6.45
Neemuch ..	0.02	6.01	—5.73
Indore ..	0.12	11.65	—3.12
Jubbulpore ..	1.36	19.26	—2.64
Sangor ..	4.24	23.24	+5.21
Hoshangabad ..			
Khandwa ..	0.16	22.50	+9.57
Akola ..	0.18	15.09	+1.53
Amraoti ..	0.75	24.76	+10.67
Nagpur ..	0.60	29.88	+9.12
Chanda ..	0.41	40.18	+18.35
Raipur ..	0.82	26.37	+5.15
Bombay ..	0.12	47.93	+7.70
Matnagiri ..			
Marmagoa ..			
Karwar ..	0.17	67.24	—3.05
Malegaon ..	0.30	10.46	+2.01
Ahmednagar ..	0.02	9.78	+1.75
Poona ..	0.41	10.36	—0.32
Sholapur ..	0.02	8.27	—0.16
Bijapur ..	..	5.63	+0.32
Belgaum ..	1.11	23.24	+1.49
Aurangabad ..	0.61	20.16	+9.27
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	19.55	+5.52
Hyderabad ..	0.46	13.93	+3.80
Mangalore ..	0.64	83.58	+14.68
Calicut ..	0.81	70.78	+10.96
Cochin ..	0.45	49.55	+1.46
Trivandram ..	..	20.44	+0.64
Colombo ..	..	11.96	—0.44
Masulipatam ..	0.10	12.73	+2.68
Bellary ..	..	5.05	+1.59
Cuddapah ..	..	8.31	+2.16
Madras ..	..	4.77	—0.35
Bangalore ..	0.01	6.05	—0.24
Coimbatore ..	..	2.79	—0.12
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.24
Negapatam ..	..	2.13	—0.71

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th July 1927 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.23 in. of rain, Ambala 0.10 in., Hissar 0.40 in. and Delhi 0.11 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the central parts of the area and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in defect in the extreme north. Temperature was generally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.27 in. of rain, Agra 0.29 in., Jhansi 0.45 in., Cawnpore 0.21 in. and Allahabad 0.56 in. Skies are overcast with cloud and the air is generally more humid than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.42 in. of rain. Jodhpur 1.25 in., Jaipur 0.93 in., Kotah 0.40 in., Ajmer 0.46 in., and Mount Abu 4.30 in. Skies are moderately to heaviiy clouded. Vopour in air is in excess in west Rajputana and locally in east Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in north Rajputana and the minimum alone in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Heavy rainfall has again occurred in Gujarat Bhuj has had 0.60 in. of rain, 0.70 in., Ahmedabad 5.52 in. Deesa 3.10 in., and Indore 0.12 in. Skies are heavily clouded more humid than usual than in Gujarat and Central India West. Temperature was below normal in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.36 in. of rain, Saugor 4.24 in., Khandwa 0.16 in., Akola 0.18 in., Amraoti 0.75 in., Nagpur 0.60 in., Raipur 0.82 in. and Chanda 011 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and heavily clouded over the west Central Provinces. Humidity is in excess in the north of the area. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was almost as usual.

squally at Bombay and the wind velocity reached 40 miles per hour and over in several of the squalls. Bombay has had 0.12 in. of rain and Karwar 0.17 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south of the area. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 82.1 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 77.4 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.30 in. of rain, Poona 0.41 in., Belgaum 1.11 in., Aurangabad 0.61 in. and Hyderabad 0.46 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona. Maximum temperature was generally below normal, while the minimum was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over the Central Provinces yesterday, lies this morning over the west United Provinces. It it still deep and has caused widespread and locally heavy rain over northwest India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Central Provinces the Konkan. Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Central India West the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.81 in. at Calicut, 0.45 in., at Cochin and 0.10 in. at Masulipatam.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.600 inches (.084 below normal).

Barometer (ccorrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.528 inches (.095 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.018.

Oemperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Baximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (2.3 below normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.1 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 26 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 400 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 48.00 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Squally.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, July 25.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Week ending 22nd July, 1927.			
Brought into Sight	76	19,123	16,168
Receipts at U. S. Ports	30	13,033	9,807
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	9	2,578	2,292
To Continent	83	6,521	4,391
To Japan, Canada, etc	7	2,093	1,474
Total	99	11,192	8,157
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	288	17,882	14,869
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	52	3,106	3,047
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		993	539
Stocks at American Interior Towns		390	883
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,168	1,017
Total		3,561	2,439
Last week		3,692	2,559
Difference on week		—141	—120
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,361	946

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 25.

October ..	19.00 plus .28
December ..	19.26 plus .28
January ..	19.32 plus .29
March ..	19.53 plus .28
May ..	19.67 plus .26
Middling Spot ..	18.95 plus .40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 25.

October ..	18.91 plus .26
January ..	19.22 ——
Middling Spot ..	18.61 plus .24

NEW YORK.

New York, 10-30 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October ..	18.67
January ..	18.98
March ..	19.19
New York, Noon Call.	
October ..	18.85
January ..	19.17
March ..	19.37
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October ..	18.59
January ..	18.88
March ..	19.09

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 25.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

Scinde, Good ..	8.05—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.25—.05
„ Fine ..	8.45—.05
Bengal, Good ..	8.05—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.25—.05
„ Fine ..	8.45—.05
Oomra, Good ..	8.45—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.70—.05
„ Fine ..	8.95—.05
Broach, Good ..	8.50—.05
„ Fully Good ..	8.80—.05
„ Fine ..	9.10—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

July ..	19.43—.02
August ..	19.45—.02
September ..	19.45—.02
October ..	19.45—.02
November ..	19.45—.02
December ..	19.30—
January ..	19.30—
February ..	19.28—
March ..	19.25—
April ..	19.25—
May ..	19.24—
June ..	19.24—
July ..	19.24—
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.80—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

July ..	9.79—.04
August ..	9.80—.04
September ..	9.88—.03
October ..	9.93—.03
November ..	9.96—.03
December ..	10.01—.03
January ..	10.07—.03
February ..	10.08—.03
March ..	10.14—.02
April ..	10.15—.02
May ..	10.20—.02
June ..	10.20—.02
July ..	10.21—.02
Middling Spot ..	10.02—.07

SALES.

Liverpool, July 25.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
Sales on Speculation ..	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	250

LONDON METALS.

London, July 25.

Copper, English Best Selected	£59-3|8
Copper, Braziers	£69-1|2
Yellow Metal	£63
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-5 8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-1|8
Tin, English Ingots	£287-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 25.

Per Cent.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5|8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3|8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1|2
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3 4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1|4

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, July 26.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 22nd. to 25th July	19108	7396	+11712
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 25th July	3073110	3232271	—159161
SHIPMENTS. 22nd. to 25th July ..			
United Kingdom	1580		+ 1580
Continent	2254	4934	— 2680
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	600	20406	—19806
Total.	4434	25340	— 20906
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 25th. July. ..			
United Kingdom	22934	48767	—25833
Continent ..	353808	474707	—120899
China ..	183162	374483	—191321
Japan .	1260309	1374048	—113739
Coast Ports ..	24075	23177	+898
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1845014	2296632	—451618
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	5945	3668	+2277
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	31871	20125	+11446

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 15th July.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	9315	14104
Bombay	4481	4410
Sind	211	370
Bengal	1766	1326
U. P.	265	..
Punjab	1598	..
C. P.	..	..
Berar	..	..
N. W. F. Provinces ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	461	199
Burma (A)	173	..
Alipura State	..	..
Jodhpur State	..	..
Rajapipla State ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	537	289
Baroda State ..	..	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State ..	..	..
Alwar State (B) ..	..	..
Holkar State (B) ..	331	..
Total	19138	20698

1st Sept. to 15th July.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	311337*	388025
Bombay	736279	835592
Sind	129572	209093
Bengal	43136	45028
U. P.	177093	193216
Punjab	622344	1074624
C. P.	343301	371743
Berar	746714	600640
N. W. F. Provinces ..	935	2177
Ajmer Merwar	37780	62933
Burma (A)	43657	88114
Alipura State	1827	..
Jodhpur State	5680	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	10764	16091
Baroda State	97291	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State (b) ..	1953	..
Awar State (b) ..	4137	2382
Holkar State (b) ..	1370	..
Total	3352452	3907918

LINSEED.

London, July 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug	£17-16-3
Linseed, Calcutta, ton Shipment, Paid, Aug.-Sept	£17-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£15-17-6
Linseed, Bombay, Shipment Sellers, July-Aug	£18-15-0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 25.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment Value, July-Aug.	53|0
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Shipment, Value, July-Aug.	54|0
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Value, July-Aug.	54|6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	54|0

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

26th July 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 16th July. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1865	1159.
Bombay x	29944	21484.
Karachi	4418	1966
Madras	2722	6233
Rangoon	213 (a)	2240
Tuticorin	3752	2996
	42914	36078

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 16th July. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	694	375
Bombay	24728	13673
Karachi	12796	26992
Madras	3478	3668
Rangoon	1579	325
Tuticorin	11906	18082
	55181	113115

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 16th July. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	100401	71266
Bombay x	3025806	3212523
Karachi	738472	1161377
Madras	138061	140279
Rangoon	27868 (a)	28321
Tuticorin	44606	73859
	4075214	4687625

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 16th July. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	34076	34412
Bombay x	1834564	2252055
Karachi	629810	985634
Madras	42532	83244
Rangoon	60004	84219
Tuticorin	32883	99651
	2633869	3539215

(a) to 9th July. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 25th July, 1927.	1926
	270	358
	1st Sept. to 25th July. 1926-27.	1925-26
	44943	112504

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 12th July. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	7364
China	..	5536
Japan	..	14471
Bombay (a)	310	987
U. S. A. ..	..	..
	310	28358

	1st Sept. to 12th July *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	37945	65790
Continent	319930	393774
China	63514	122356
Japan	183745	388840
Bombay (a) ..	45186	116785
U. S. A.	7626	9450
	657946	1096995

* Adjusted
(a) includes cotton for transhipment.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	89.22
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.05
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

LONDON PRODUCE.

Liverpool, July 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£8-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug	£16-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Quoted, July-Aug.	£18-15-0

COFFEE.

New York, July 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-7|16

REISS BROTHERS ON COTTON.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, in a special report issued, during the first week of this month say:—Before the season comes to a close on July 31 it looks as though spinners' takings would reach or exceed the large total of 17,750,000 bales and exports 11,000,000 bales. These figures are staggering, and were undreamt of six months ago, but they show in striking and unmistakable fashion the absorbing power of the world to-day. The into sight movement is equally large, being now roughly 18,800,000 bales, or in excess of the mammoth crop produced last year. As is only natural, receipts have fallen off sharply, but with spinners' taking so large, the visible supply is now losing heavily from week to week, the decrease during the last fortnight alone being about half a million bales. Consequently, the expression of which we made use recently to the effect that the world is hungry for cotton and cotton goods, and to which a certain authority took exception, seems to us fully justified. Unfortunately for Lancashire, trade here is not as good as it should or might be, for various reasons, but other countries more than make up for this deficiency. Suffice it to say that when we had the first bumper crop in 1911, Great Britain took as much as 44 per cent. of the U. S. exports, compared with America's consumption of 33 per cent. while to-day the proportions are roughly 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively. Continental Europe is equally sharing in the large takings, while Japan is beating all previous records. Not only are the world's requirements automatically increasing for the use of cotton goods, but as we pointed out some time ago, additional uses are constantly being found for cotton.

Everything considered, evidence is accumulating that the need for cotton is on the increase and that a good-sized crop is again necessity. All we know at present is that the acreage is reduced anything from 10 to 13 per cent. with a smaller use of fertilizers. Basing ourselves on an acreage of 42-43 millions with an average yield of one-third of a bale per acre, this would give us a yield of about 14,000,000 bales, including linters. It might turn out a million or so more or less, but considering to us pretty safe to buy in weak markets, the present rate of consumption it seems Present prices may appear high, after having seen cotton in the neighbourhood of 6d., but such a price was unduly low.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, delivery, Paid, Aug.	31|8-1|4
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. delivery, Buyers, Sept.-Dec.	32|1-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 25.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	26-3|16
Forward ..	26-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1|2

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—Prices open lower—Rise resumed on Trade and buying—Further Boll weevil complaints lead to active buying by Wall Street and Covering —Futures 26 to 29 points Higher—Spot 40 points Up at 18.95c.

LOCAL.—Commission houses buying and Shorts Covering closed steady 9|8 Higher.—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 25th inst.

New York.—October highest 19.05 (2-43 p.m.).

Lowest 18,57 (10-06 a.m.). Market advanced on rains and increasing reports of weevil.

Liverpool 9.05. Light rains along Carolina Coast, Mississippi, Lulsiana, and Texas Gulf Cost.

8-35 p.m.—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Week-end rains will increase weevil in some sections. Beneficial in many sections especially in West Texas.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 25th inst:—

Crop accounts less favourable.

Liverpool the 25th inst:—

"Officially reported practically whole area Egypt affected cotton worm now cleared."

"Have received the following cable from our Memphis:—Crop shows signs of improving materially during last week some damages by Boll weevil in this section."

New York—Further heavy rains have fallen in Eastern belt in Western Belt."

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 25th ins. (12-25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson:—

"Market featureless awaiting a new factor. Think high enough on present prospects, but very susceptible to any deterioration or scares. Owing to lack of contracts prefer long side next few weeks."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co's. report:—

In spite of recent reported favourable weather news the Home markets showed very little reaction tendency, yet unfavourable forecasts yesterday again firmed prices. We still continue to advise buying moderately at this level with a view to increasing holdings on any setbacks.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 25th inst. as under:—

"Market advanced on short covering by Wall Street. Tone of market strong."

Messrs. Drennan Co. have received the following cable dated 25th inst. (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman Co.:—

"Steady undertone of the market in consequence of steady buying by trade. Wheather reports seem less favourable Think well of the market, and would keep long."

AMERICANS:

New York, Monday.

With trading still narow, the market was easily influenced either way and irregular fluctuations were witnessed in the early part of the session. Prices opened at a decline of about 11 to 15 points, renewed attention to the boll weevil situation being induced by reports of rains in Carolina, Mississippi, Lussiana and Texas Gulf Coast districts. Covering from various quarters was also prompted by the improvement in Liverpool cables. Firmness increased in the afternoon on Wall Street buying. There was slight realising at the close. Futures closed 2 to 29 points higher. Spot Cotton improved 40 points at 18.95c.

The New Orleans futures market closed firm at a rise of 26 points. Spot Cotton improved 24 points to 18.61.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened 8 points lower and prices ruled quiet in the early hours. Later on prices improved on short covering and some buying. The close Futures closed 26 to 29 points fling closed at 10.02d. per lb at a decline of 7 points with day's sales 8,600 bales.

Empire futures closed quiet 6 to 7 points decline.

Egyptian futures closed idle unchanged to 2 points lower with Sakellaridis 20 points lower to 19.80d. per lb.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 26.

Following a rise of 28 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 380 for A/M. Broach. Prices declined to Rs. 379/ on scattered profit taking but gradually improved to Rs. 383/ on steady buying by Commission houses and shorts covering. The Marwari Bazar closed as under:—

Broach J/A	363	365/8	362/8	365
Broach A/M.	380	383	379	382
Oomra D/J.	363/8	367/8	363	367
Bengal D/J.	329/8	331	329	330/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 26.

Liverpool opened 13 points higher. The local market ruled narrow, business being mostly confined to jobbers. The close was steady as under.—

Broach J/A	365	365/4	364/8	365
Broach A/M.	382	382/8	381/8	382
Oomra D/J.	366/8	367	366	366
Bengal D/J.	331	332/8	331	332/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 26.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

July	231.30	+.2.80
October	238.40	+.3.40
January	242.60	+.3.00

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 26.

Bengal 332 D/J.
Broach 382 A/M.
Broach 365 J/A.
Oomra 366 D/J.
Bengal
S. P.
Rajputana
Broach 377 373 367 362
S. D. 384 380 374 368
P. A. 387 380 373 367
K. V. 372 369 364 359
Dholera 367 364 359 354
Kalajin 373 369 364 359
Surat 345 431 427
Navsari 445 441 437
Oomra No. 3 366 362 358 352
C. P. No. 1 378 374 370 364
C. P. No. 2 372 368 364 358
Khandesh
Muthia
Comptah 394 390 386

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 26

			Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal Superfine	M. G.			335/388
" Fine	32-/30	Nov.+27/8	Dec.+17/	
" F. G.		"		323/25
Jind-Punjab Fine		"		325/28
" F. G.		"		320/23
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.			363/65
Nagpur	363-65	Nov.+34/Dec	+23/	3
Yeotmal		"		3?0/6
Arvi	360-63	Nov+26/De	+15-58	
Amraoti				355+95
Khamgaon-Akola	355/58	Nov+19	De353-5	
Mulkapur	"			
Khandesh	353/55	Nov.+11/2	Dec.+1	
Muthia Fine	345-48		Dece —5/6	
Nanded/Purna Best Quality		"		?55-60
Purna Average		"		350
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"		353
Indore/Ujjain	"	"		355/58
Burwah Sanavad		"		353/55
Broach Fine M.G.,				36?/70
F.G.,				360
Westerns Good MG				358-60
" HG.		"		
Cambodia Fine M G				390/400
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G				373/75
Compta F.G.M.G.				375/78
Dholera				..
Kadi/Viramgam				..

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 26

		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
In full-pressed Bales. 2 Days			
Khandesh ..		3,14,083	2,91,114
Central India	330	3,06,476	3,77,355
Barsi and Nagar	41	2,02,791	2,22,811
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,913	74,101
Berar	171	5,71,583	4,75,794
Central Provinces		2,28,926	2,46,417
Total Oomras..	542	16,92,772	16,87,692
Dholera	78	2,08,728	2,80,377
N.W. Provinces ..		58271	129648
Rajputana ..	104	60,667	1,11,456
Sind-Punjab ..		1,16,781	2,93,755
Broach	351	7,38,968	3,12,739
Coompta & Dharwar		1,33351	1,47902
Westerns-Northerns		69,109	101,410
Cocoanada ..		407	2 984
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		39,232	62,603
Persian		4,586	4,659
American.. ..		364,438	17257
Egyptian and African	249	85,179	76,942
Comills, Burma & Other sorts	678		3,347
Total	1324	30,73,110	32,32,271

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,673	3,73,658	5,19,990
Japan & China	10,900	14,43,471	17,28,363
Coast Ports ..	313	23,510	22,939
Up-country by Rail		1,62,033	97,649
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,651	35,043
Total	15 886	20,26,323	24,03,984

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 25.

Para Rubber, Value, Aug.-Sept. 1|3-3|4

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 26.

Yesterday London Silver market closed 1/16d. higher both for spot and forward. The market was dull. India bought for imports here. China sold. America sold after fixing prices Shanghai Exchange was 2-6-7/8. The local market opened at Rs. 59/10 for Shravan and Rs. 59/11 for Bhadrwa and fluctuated within a narrow compass. Closing prices were reported by the Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd. as under:—

Ready	59/8/6			
Shravan	59/11	59/12	59/8	59/9
Bhadarwa	59/11	59/12	59/8	59/9

Double options premiums:—

Shravan	0	12	0	
Bhadarwa	1	5	0	

Shanghai Exchange. Closed 2-6 15/16

GOLD.

Bombay, July 26.

The market continues quiet but steady.

Ready	21	8	3
Shravan 21	21	8	0
Bhadrwa	21	8	0
Central Bank	21	11	0
Chartered Bank	21	10	6
National Bank	21	10	9
Sovereigns	13	7	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13|16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130. 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.41 1|2.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c|o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 26.

Ready prices have dropped by about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day and Prices for Java Sugar are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-level's. Prices for July/Aug/Sept. and Octo/Nov/Dec. and Jan/Feb/March Shipment for Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar registered a drop of about 3d., 4d. and 1d. per cwt. respectively.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

(Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready: Rs. 14/10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Pasha sh 14/3 per cwt FBH.

Shipment June sh 14/3 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 14/5 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 14/8 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/ per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—July/Aug/Sept sh 15/ per cwt FBH.

Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.

Jan/Feb/March sh 15/5 per cwt FBH.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/9 per cwt.

Tone.—Steady.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 26.

100 Toyomankwa Ujjain 350
100 Toyomankwa Dholera 345/348
100 Ozoburin & Co. Indore 348/350
100 Ozoburin & Co. Berar 360
100 Ozoburin & Co. Nagar 355
200 Volkart Bros. & Co. Berar 360/361
200 Volkart Bros. & Co. Khandesh 350
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Upland 350
200 E. D. Sassoon C. P. No. 2 363
200 Ralli Bros. C. P. No. 1 375
100 Ralli Bros. Nizamabad 370
100 Japan T. & Co. Viramgaon 350
200 G. G. Kesha Berar 360
100 L. K. Vasanjee Broach 372
100 Currimbhoy Tirupur 400
100 R. Dossa Berar 360
200 Forges & Co. Sindh American 350

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 26.

The market is quiet but steady:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	10	14	3
Linseed May	11	1	3
Wheat Sept.	7	13	3
Wheat May	7	13	3

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 26.

The market ruled quiet for Linseed and Wheat. Closing quotations were reported —:Rupees:—

Linseed Sept.	10	14	0
Linseed May	11	1	6
Wheat Sept.	7	13	3
Wheat May	7	13	3

Wheat white 70-30 Rs. 7/8/6.
Linseed bold Brown Rs. 10/11/0.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Rs. 11/6/0.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12/4/0.
Rapeseed Yellow, Gujrat Rs. 12/4/0.
Gingelly seed bold-white December/January Rs. 13/8/0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 17/12/0.
Castorseed Rs. 9/7/0.
Cotton seed December/January Rs. 4/7/0.
Groundnuts December/January Rs. 11/10/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/1/0.
Myrabolam Jubbulpore Rs. 21/0/0.
Myrabolam Bhimdi Rs. 24/0/0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 26.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 25th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	7,350
Linseed	2,293
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	90
Gingellyseeds	28
Groundnuts	2,780
Castorseed	1,281
Rice	1,297
Myrabollams	89
Cottonseed	8,014
Mowraseed	398
Gram	364
Joowar	3,697
Barley	153
Bajree	4,490
Coal	631 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 26.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 47/9/0, Closing 48/8/0.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 45/9/0, Closing 46/0/0.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/5/6, Closing 4/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery July Opening 57/8/0. Closing 57/8/0.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/6/0, Closing 54/8/0.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY).

Bombay, July 26.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality ..	95	0	0
China clay, bazar quality	85	0	0
	Per Cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Farina, supra (Dutch	15	6	0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	15	0	0
Epsom Salt ..	3	12	0
Sago Flour, 1st quality ..	11	14	0
Sago Flour, market quality	11	10	0
Maize Starch, continental	13	4	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17	12	0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17	8	0
Zinc Chloride, English	17	0	0
Zinc Chloride German ..	16	8	0
Magnesium Chloride German ..	4	8	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white ..	35	8	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality ..	33	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Market quality	20	0	
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg. ..	11	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10	4	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large ..	9	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg. ..	9	14	0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg. ..	8	10	
Sodium Sulphide, German Small ..	9	4	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg. ..	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small ..	8	14	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31	0	0
Soda Ash, German ..	6	6	0
	Per lb. Rs.	a.	p.
Aniline Salt, Electro ..	0	7	8
Antimony Salt ..	0	6	0
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F. ..	0	10	6
Hydro Sulphide, English ..	0	9	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.

C. and F. Calcutta,
July-Sept., per cwt. 14|7-1|2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 14|7-1|2
Jan.-Mar. per cwt. 14|10-1|2
C. and F. Bombay,
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 14|9-1|4
C. and F. Karachi,
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 14|10

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 25.

Demand Bills 485.12

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GENERAL RISE

Bombay, July 26.

MILL SHARES:—

Following better Cotton Quotations, there was increased buying in Mill shares. At the advance there was profit taking in Fazal, Pearls, and Dyeings. The undertone continues steady but expect fluctuating market in the near future with further improvement and believe purchases on slips advisable.

MISCELLANEOUS:

In this section greater attention was paid to Tata Hydros which registered a good rise on private reports of larger devidend.

Tata Iron shares ruled very steady with less selling pressure. Scindia shares were in good demand. Cement ruled steady,

SECURITIES—

Securities ruled quiet but steady.

BANKS.

Banw of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 80.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 89/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/10.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 81.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,445.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd:) 16 p.c. 360.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3-15/16.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 27/8.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
Indian Cement (250) 185.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 625.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 178/12.
Punjab Cement O (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 877/8.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102 xd
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 707-1/2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 849.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146/14.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69-4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec O. (1,000) 30, 1,080.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 561/4.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407/8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 345.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 938/12.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 543/12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 430.
Crescent (100) 2, 213/12.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 145.
David (500) 270.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re 0/15/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 138/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 15.
Fazulbhoy Mills (250) 26, 935.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 385.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 238/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/12.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,450.
Madhavji Dharamsely (100) nil, 116/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1|2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 127/8.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1|2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 320.
New City Mills (100) 120.
Pabaney Mills (250) 262/8.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 595.
Phoenix (100) 10, 400.
Simplex (100) 183/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1 2 70.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,700.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1|2.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 525.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 90.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,840.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) nil 280.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.

STOCKS

Bombay, July 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development due 1935 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/7 1/2, 1945/55 Rs.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 661/4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, Rs. 192/8, Reu.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 208/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6-1-0.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1|2.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24/2.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance, (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 700.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/11.
Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 788.
Tata Iron (O.) (75) 49/4.
Tata Iron Defr. (30) 142/8.
Telephone Co. (50) 37.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	407	8	0
Bombay Cotton	345	0	0
Bombay Dyeing	938	1	2
Century	430	0	0
Central India	542	8	0
Colaba Land	145	0	0
Crescent	213	12	0
Fazulzboy	935	0	0
Finlays	150	0	0
Globe	30	8	0
Gokak	132	8	0
Indian Bleaching	238	12	0
Indore Malwa	385	0	0
Kohinoor	1,275	0	0
Madhowjee	116	4	0
Mathuradas	80	0	0
Meyer Sassoon	92	8	0
Mysore	126	4	0
New Great	320	0	0
Pabany	262	8	0
Phoenix	40	0	0
Simplex	183	12	0
Swadeshi	525	0	0
Swan Mills	155	0	0
Tata Mills	90	0	0
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.	77	7	0
Govt. paper 5 per cent	108	5	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, July 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1 2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-3|4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-3|4
Conversion Loan	£76-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1 2 per cent.	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	£57-1|4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-3|4
Consols	£54-5|8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93-3|8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Dr. James H. Cousins on "Shelly's Message to the Modern World" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Dinner, Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bharucha will speak on "Present Situation Political and Economic," C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

FRIDAY, July 29.

Lecture on "Respect all Prophets and Religions," C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Urgent meeting of Improvement Board to protest against the Legislative Council's overruling the Board's decision re-fees of members. Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Office of the Chamber, 3 p.m. (S.T.).

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

Lokmanya Anniversary celebrations: Public meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified under Group "B" are required to attend at the High Court on the 1st Floor this (Wednesday) afternoon the 27th Instant at 3 o'clock (S.T.)

TOUCHABILITY AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Swami Omkar Sachidanand will deliver a lecture on touchability and untouchability.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. D. G. Vaidya of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj will conduct a memorial service, in memory of the late Mr. D. V. Sohoni, the Hon. Secretary of the Y. T. U. on-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, and B. F. Bharucha will speak on "The Present Situation—Political and Economic", and Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

Owing to floods between Broach and Baroda, telegraph communication with stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar north of Broach is interrupted and telegrams are subject to serious delay.

Owing to breaches and interruptions of telegraph wires near Baroda, telegrams for stations in the direction of Ahmedabad, Rajkot Bhavnagar and Karachi are subject to delay.

BOMBAY SHOP-ASSISTANTS' UNION.

A public meeting of the shop assistants of Bombay representing all classes of trades will be held in the Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall near Pydhoni, Godiji's Chawl to-day (Wednesday) at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) when all are cordially requested to attend. The principal business will be the consideration of a memorial to Government for leave, minimum wages etc.

FELLOWS OF BOMBAY 'VARSITY.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has renominated Dr. Hormasji Maneckji Masina, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Anthony, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E., I.M.S., resigned.

"CARE OF TEETH."

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a magic lantern lecture in Marathi on "Care of Teeth" will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Poibavadi, Parel, by Mr. V. S. Tore, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Offie at 12 noon on Wednesday the 3rd August 1927.

Correspondent for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

[illegible] accounts less favourable. 18.95c.

[illegible]rpool the 25th inst. [illegible] The New Orleans [illegible] closed

[illegible]y and Austria per S. S. [illegible] be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd. August 1927.

COLABA MURDER CASE

FIVE PARDESHIS ON TRIAL.

The story of the serious fracas that took place at Colaba on February last resulting the accidental death of a child was related before Mr. Justice Baker and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. S. B. Kapadia with Mr. S. B. Banaji for the defence.

On 1st February last in the afternoon a quarrel took place in Chanda Ramji Building at Colaba at a water-tap between a Maratha woman named Luxmibai and a Pardeshi Bhaiyya. Towards evening, the incident took a serious turn, and a regular clash ensued between the Marathas on the one hand and the Pardeshis on the other with a free use of lathis and bamboos. In the thick of the fight, a Maratha woman emerged out of her room with a child on her arms. One of the Bhaiyyas of the opposite facton aimed to strike her with a 'lathi' but the blow descended on the child which was killed instantaneously. The the was also slightly hurt and the husband of the woman was similarly belaboured. The prompt arrival of the police prevented further trouble.

Eighteen persons were arrested and placed before the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court out of whom the comquitted.

The case is proceeding.

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE

FURTHER HEARING ON AUGUST 8

Having recovered from the illness which kept him in bed for about a fortnight, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed his duties at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Sheeston Baker, Solicitor for Mr. Thomas Harvey, appeared before the Magistrate on Tuesday and requested him to fix the date for the further hearing of Mr. the Defamation case.

Mr. Dhondy pleader who represented Mr. Nariman who is now away at Poona for the Bombay Legislative Council, said that he had received Mr. Baker's notice only a short while ago and he had not been able to communicate with Mr. Nariman on the subject.

His Worship said that he had received a letter from Mr. Nariman requesting him to fix any day in the second week of August, as he had got some important resolutions to be moved in the Council during the first week.

The Magistrate proposed to fix August 8 and Mr. Baker not objecting the date was agreed upon.

EX-NAWAB OF BELHA AND PLEADER DASTUR.

ACQUITTED OF BREACH OF TRUST

Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court delivered judgment on Tuesday in the case in which the ex-Nawab of Belha and Burjorji Framji Dastur a pleader were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery

The Magistrate held that there was no 'prima facie' case made out against the accused and therefore acquitted them.

THE FAZALBHOY MILLS

Three meetings of the shareholders under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. was held on Tuesday afternoon under the chairmanship of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

The first meeting held at 4 p.m. was of the Fazulbhoy Mills when the following report of the Directors for the year ending 31st March 1927 was approved and adopted:—

The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1927, showing a net Profit of Rs. 3,00,764-4-10, including the balance of Rs. 8,837-0-7 brought forward from last account. Out of this amount the Directors have declared and paid an "ad-interim" Dividend for the half-year ending 30th September 1926 at Rs. 20 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,44,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,56,764/4/10 which the Directors recommend be disposed off as follows: —

Depreciation Account including, provision for Income and Super Tax Rs. 1,07,000-0-0, and to the balance of Rs. 49,764-4-0 the Directors recommend that a sum of Rs. 1,31,000 be added from the Equalization of Dividend Fund making in all Rs. 1,80,764-4-10 and that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share (Free of Income Tax) be declared absorbing, Rs. 1,80,000-0-0.

The Directors beg to state that the Debenture Loan of Rs. 12,00,000 which had become due was paid off on the 28th March 1927.

THE PEARL MILLS

The second meeting was of the Pearl Mills whose audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1927 showed a net Profit of Rs. 2,94,510-9-8 including the balance of Rs. 146-5-2 brought forward from the last account. Out of this amount the Directors declared and paid an "ad-interim" dividend for the half-year ending 30th September 1926 at Rs. 8/- per share absorbing Rs. 63,904/- leaving a balance of Rs. 2,30,606-[illegible]

Depreciation Account.

Building Rs. 27,000, Machinery Rs. [illegible]

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR SHORT SIDE

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, July 25.

A week of erratic markets closes with the New York October and January Contracts higher by 22 and 17 points respectively, sate Messrs. Langley & Co. in their weekly report.

Despite the substantial advance in prices, the market has continued to show itself more sensitive to unfavourable crop conditions than favourable and in face of generally improved weather and increased crop estimates the market during the past week has exhibited a very steady undertone.

Some time ago, we expressed the opinion that the Boll-weevil would prove to be a powerful influence on the market and our predictions in this connection have proved to be very correct, as there have been several occasions when the market would probably have been more unfavourably affected by favourable weather had it not been for the impending danger of this insect.

While reports on the progress of the crop are mixed, advices are fairly unanimous in stating heavy weevil infestation. Our own information in this regard is that infestation is generally heavy with actual important damage in the Mississippi area. Other cables refer to increased infestation, but add that damage as yet is not material. Even assuming that damage is only slight, the possiblities of extensive injury materialising cannot be denied and, therefore, to those who are tempted to sell 'short' we would advise extreme caution.

Admitting that speculation has recently been largely responsible for maintaining levels, we would point out that the underlying strength of the market is the statistical position which has developed so impressively as to necessitate an adequate supply of New Crop.

While short sales at presnt may ultimately show profit, we see no justification to work the short side at such critical period of the growing season.

BOMBAY.

Owing to the mixed crop reports from the other side, the general feeling locally has been one of uncertainty as evidenced by the erratic fluctuations.

Tenders against Broach July/August amount to 12,600 bales as against 4,700 bales for the same period last season. Tenders against the Oomra July Contract, which was liquidated to-day, totalled some 11,300 bales v. 10,100 bales last season.

Exports have shown a moderate interest in Old Crops, particularly for white cotton, but as yet there are no signs of New Crop enquiry. It is possible that enquiry for New Crop this season will be retarded owing to the fact that Spinners are more amply stocked and the satisfactory progress of the monsoon.

The monsoon has continued satisfactorily, but further rains would cause anxiety in the Central Provinces and Berars where abundant rains have already fallen.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

PRESS MANAGER CONVICTED.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, convicted Narayan Vinayak Gothoskar, the Manager of the Fine Art Press, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2054-11-9 which was preferred against him by Mr. F. X. Alphonso, the Proprietor of the Press, and sentenced him to suffer five months' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default, to suffer hard labour for three months more.

The facts of the case as stated are that the accused was appointed as Manger of the Press some time ago with powers to receive money. All of a sudden the accused disappeared in May last on examining the books of account Rs. 2054-11-9 were found missing. On a complaint being lodged with the police the accused was traced and was arrested on July 4

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges, and Mr. Kanga, his pleader prayed for mercy. He brought to His Worship's notice that the accused was suffering from several diseases and had made good Rs. 1000 to the complainant.

The Magistrate sentenced him as above.

VACANCY IN C. I. D.

CLAIMANTS BY RIGHT OF SENIORTY

We understand Mr. Cowasji Jamshedji Petigara, Superintendend of Police, C.I.D., has not been keeping well for some time past and has applied for four months leave.

There are two senior Inspectors who have a claim for the acting appointment viz., Inspector Patwardhan of the C.I.D., and Inspector Power of Bombay City Police.

Last year when Superintendent Petigara was on leave Mr. Subaji Rao was appointed to act for him and it is to be seen which of the two senior Inspectors is selected. The acting appointment will be announced shortly, and it is hoped an Indian will be selected to succeed an Indian.

TRUST COMMITTEE MEMBERS' FEE.

IMPROVEMENT BOARD'S URGENT MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Improvement Trust Board is called on Friday at 3-40 p.m. in the Municipal Corporation Hall to protest against the action of the Legislative Council in doing away with the fees of the Committee members in spite of the resolution passed by the Board to restore the same. Again a lively and full dress debate is expected.

CONGRATULATION TO HON. SIR M. RAMJI.

The Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants Association will give a garden party to congratulate the Hon. Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt., on his being created a Knight at Damodar Bhavan, Warden Road on Wednesday (the 3rd prox.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

REPLY TO GANDHIJI.

TWO CORRECTIONS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Two errors seem to have crept in either in the circulation or in the publication of my reply to Gandhiji, and they do need correction, please.

THE PIVOTAL POINT No. 5.

"In the process of gaining or retaining "Swaraj" (not Satyagraha as is erroneously printed), shall we not need the use of arms for self-defence?

AGREE TO DIFFER No. (6).

"And that none of us can keep him (Gandhiji) company in that "flight" (not fight as is erroneously printed), unless carried in Gandhiji's own plane, which cannot accommodate us all" Please publish this.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee asks us to state that it is impossible for him to communicate with persons who write to him under pseudonyms and give no address. These letters contain grievances of servants of public bodies on whose Board he is, but unless parties give their names and are willing to stand by what they allege, it is, he says, impossible to move in the matter. Where desired the names, he says, will be treated as "confidential".

Men and Matters.

Our legislators in session at Poona discussed on Monday a bill for the "establishment and better regulation of cotton markets in the Presidency of Bombay." The measure, said its sponsor, is only an enabling one.

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That is true. It is a measure, non-official critics of the Bill said, to enable the Manchester Spinners better to regulate their own interests in India. The point they have in view is not, however, to the liking of the European business bosses in Karachi. Mr. Alan Duguid, their representative in the Bombay Legislature, said that his constituency liked the principle of the measure all right. But as regards its application to Sind—No. thank you.

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Principles are all very well. But when it is a case of applying them, it is quite another story. Mr. Bridgeman, the Baldwin Government's champion of naval disarmament at Geneva talks a great deal about the beautiful principle of all round reduction in naval strength. This has nothing to do, of course, with the British practice of keeping up the efficiency and strength of every naval arm higher than that of any other Big Power.

• • • • • • •

According to the "Westminster Gazette's" special correspondent who had a talk with King Fuad's butler, Egypt's "ruler" arrived in England equipped with one ironing man to iron his clothes, one Great Chamberlain, one head butler, one food taster, one chemist for analysing His Majesty's food and one shaving man.

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But he has missed a close political shave at the hands of the British Foreign Office in not being compelled immediately to conclude a new "agreement". Perhaps the shave will come later when with Sarawat he is back on the banks of the Nile.

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"The judge wished to bind the prisoner over. "Is there anyone here who can vouch for your respectability?" he asked. The prisoner indicated that the chief constable could. "Why," protested the latter, "I don't even know you." "Exactly!" replied the prisoner, proudly. "I've lived in this place 30 years, and he doesn't even know me. I can't be such a bad lot, after all."

RETURN OF HAJ PILGRIMS

The S. S. "Sultania" of which Messrs. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry and Company are the agents, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Jeddah and landed at No. A shed, Prince's dock. Bombay, 1,517 pilgrims, most of whom were Bengalees. One death occurred on board the ship and the dead body was removed to the Mahomedan cemetery at Queen's Road, for burial by Mr. Abdul Karim, the Protector of Pilgrims. The pilgrims were received by Haji Bachu Ali and were given bread, and they were taken in motor lorries to the different musafarkhanas in Bombay.

Among the pilgrims were Mr. Gulam Mohomed Khan, ex-Minister of the Interior to the Government of Afghanistan, his son, Mr. Ali Shibbi, Registrar of the High Court, Hyderabad, Deccan and Mr. Ismail Ghaznavi.

Mr. Gulam Mohamed Khan was presented with a sword by Sultan Ibn Saud at Mecca. Mr. Abdul Rehman, Consul in Bombay for Afghanistan, received Mr. Gulam Mohomed Khan at the wharf.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 26.
Previous Closing Rate	19.32
To-day's Opening Rate	19.31
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	19.18
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL.

	July 26.
Previous Closing Rate	10.07
To-day's Opening Rate	10.20
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	10.24
Difference	+.17

Broach Apl/May expectation Rs. 380

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, July 26.

Silver Ready	26 1 0
	0 2 0
	Lower.
	[illegible]
	Lower.

Tone of Market:—India sold.

LATE LOKMANYA TILAK.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Sabha a public meeting will be held on Monday (the 1st prox.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the Anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak. Names of speakers will be announced later on. After meeting will be a procession to Chowpatty, (weather permitting).

VULCAN INSURANCE CO. LTD

SHARE HOLDERS SATISFIED WITH REPORT.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Volcan Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company.

In the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand, Kt. the Senior Director present, was voted to the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting was then read. The Chairman then had the Auditors Report to the Shareholders read. He then moved the adoption of the audited balance sheet and accounts. The Chairman then requested the Shareholders present to offer any remarks they may have.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey congratulated the management and directors of the Company on the excellent results of the working of the Company. He then suggested that the Directors of all the Indian Companies should make it a point to give all their business to their own Companies.

A resolution sanctioning the dividend was then adopted and then after passing some routine resolutions the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Directors' Report which was adopted:—

Your Directors have the pleasure in submitting their seventh report on the business of the Company together with the duly audited Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1926.

From the Revenue Account it will be seen that the Gross Premium Income amounted to Rs. 14,19,060-4-1 and after deducting all Remimsurances and Returns, there remains a net Premium of Rs. 7,83,635-14-1. The Income from Investments and Transfer Fees amounted to Rs. 1,04,716-14-1, and with the Fire Fund amounting to Rs. 4,60,000-0-0 brought in from the previous Account, added to it, the total receipts amount to Rs. 13,48,352-12-2.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To the balance thus brought down, is added the amount of Rs. 49,659-8-3 brought forward from last year's account, which with the addition of Profit on Sale of Investments makes a total of Rs. 1,66,930-14-8. After providing for the necessary depression and reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts and creating an Investment Reserve of Rs. 22,000-0-0, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,34,355-14-8 which your Directors recommend shall be dealt with as under:—

"Payment of a Dividend at 8 annas per share free of Income Tax amounting to Rs. 76,603-8-0; Payment of one month's Bonus to the Staff amounting to Rs. 2,341" leaving a balance of Rs. 55,411-6-8 to be carried to the next year's account.

The Investments are shown at cost which is considerably below the market rate ruling on 31st December 1926. The amount advanced against the mortgaged property is well secured.

The American Exchange has been taken at Rs. 280/- per 100 dollars. The English and French Exchanges have been taken at [illegible] 7,350 Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3-15/16. 5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8

the proposals for increasing the business of the Company both in India and abroad but in view of the world-wide trade depression they have thought it desirable to adopt a conservative policy. In conclusion, your pany's business by placing all their business with the Company.

1,25,000, Rs. 1,52,000/- and to the balance of Rs. 78,606-9-8 the Directors recommend that Rs. 6,048-7-4 standing to the credit of Equalization of Dividend Fund be added making in all Rs. 84,655-1-0 and that a Dividend of Rs. 10/- per Share (Free of Income Tax) be declared absorbing Rs. 79,880-0-0 to carry forward Rs. 4,775-1-0 Total Rupees 84,655-1-0.

The report was adopted Dividend as recommended by the directors was approved and directors for the ensuing year were elected.

THE CRESCENT MILL

The meeting of the shareholders of the Crescent Mill was then held when the report of the directors for the year ending 31st March 1927 was agreed to which showed a net Profit of Rs. 34,230-9-2. To this amount the Directors recommended that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be added from the Equalisation of Dividend Fund and that the total amount of Rs. 1,09,230-9-2 be dealt with as follows:—

Depreciation Account:—Building Rs. 5,000-0-0 Machinery Rs. 29,000-0-0, Rs. 34,000-0-0 amount paid for the "ad-interim" Dividend at Rs. 2 per Share Rs. 30,000-0-0; Final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 3 per Share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 45,000-0-0; to carry forward Rs. 230-9-2. Total Rupees 1,09,230-9-2.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

B. B. R. A. WIN AGAIN.

The B. B. R. A. maintained their good form by defeating the G. I. P. yesterday by three goals. The railwaymen seemed to have reorganised their team for the side they turned out contained good material despite the fact that there was not much of an understanding between them. In the first half McHale opened the scoring for the gunners and at half-time that was the only point. Almost immediately from the kick-off after half time the B. B. R. A. rushed the ball down and Corr increased the lead. Soon after this McHale obtained the third goal. The railwaymen, not to be discouraged by their reverses, set up a strong attack and the gunners had an anxious ten minutes to defend their goal. Sullivan was unfortunate to send outside by inches, and then Lynn did well to stop a stinging sne from Freeburn. Transferring play to the other end the gunners came near increasing their lead but Phipps was sound and [illegible] ing by three goals to nil.

B. B. R. A. 3 goals.

G. I. P Nil

B. C. RATE—

Bombay, 3 July 20. Wheat [illegible]

Linseed 2,293

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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1927.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

Detailed reports are now available of the grand reception the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the Indian Agent to South Africa, received from his countrymen on arrival at Durban and the South African papers also give detailed accounts of the welcome accorded to him at Pretoria and other places at gatherings in which the responsible elements amongst the European community at these places participated. At the reception given to him in the Pretoria Town Hall the Mayor assured him of a warm welcome from the Europeans. The Mayor hoped that Mr. Sastri would assist in the task of bringing about a more cordial understanding between the European and the Indian communities. Mr. Sastri in assuring the Mayor of the earnestness of his efforts in that direction gave the Indian community in South Africa some very pertinent advice. If a more cordial understanding, he remarked, were soon to be effected between Europeans and Indians in South Africa, if the Agreement were to bear good fruit, the Indians must realise the urgent need of consolidating their ranks, of being animated with one common feeling, one common purpose. That was the advice, Mr. Sastri emphasized, which Mr. Andrews had given them, that was the urgent appeal which Mahatma Gandhi had made to them from India.

India's first Agent to South Africa reminded his countrymen at the very first public utterance of more than a formal nature after his arrival in the country that the Indian Agreement was of the nature of a compromise. "Compromise," Mr. Sastri told them, "is the very soul of political progress." In a compromise, he said, "no party carries away the entire honour of the negotiations." He warned them that "he who reads the Agreement, bringing to it feelings belonging solely to one side will encounter parts of it which he wishes were not there." He appealed to those sections of the Indian community which were dissatisfied with the nature of the compromise to acquaint him with their "declared and ascertained opinion" and he urged upon them the need for realising how very much such opinion would gain in value and importance if it were the opinion of the community as a whole. "You run a risk," he said, "if you divide." He exhorted them to forget their differences and to fight shoulder to shoulder for a common purpose. "It is necessary," Mr. Sastri declared," that at every turn, your opinions, your wishes, your feelings should receive unequivocal expression."

We are confident that the leaders of the South African Indian Congress and of the Transvaal British Indian Association, who have not been able to see eye to eye in regard to certain aspects of the Agreement, will realise the great value and urgency of Mr. Sastri's appeal. No "unequivocal expression" can be given by the Indian community in South Africa of their views on any matter which affects their position as a community so long as this unfortunate different lasts. Fortunately, there are signs that the breach is being healed up. At the annual meeting of the Transvaal British Indian Association the suicidal proposal of the secessionist party which wanted to break completely with the South African Indian Congress was voted down by the Pretoria Branch of the Association, the Tamil Benefit Society and the Transvaal Colonial-born Indian Association. The Anti secessionists were found to be in a majority of 800 over the 1,000 members for breaking away and common-sense prevailed over the foolhardy policy of injuring the Indian cause by the promotion of internecine strife. We hope the representatives from the Transvaal who feel that the rights of the Indians in that territory have been jettisoned in the Agreement will learn the value of united endeavour instead of acting on their own. They must remember that in the South African Parliament there are representatives of the Die-Hard White settlers who wish the Agreement to turn out to be a dismal failure. Mr. Nel, member from Newcastle, objected to it on principle and declared that it was "doomed to failure from the start." Mr. Boydell, another member, said that under the Agreement "it was made easier for the Asiatics to leave the country than to enter it." A third member declared that "Mr. Sastri in his speeches in India had not been tactful in saying that Indians would push on to the franchise." We hope the exhibition of this root hostility to the Agreement on the part of the Whites the White Die-Hards will at least make the Indians in South Africa rally round to Mr. Sastri and make his task easier than it is.

LIMITATIONS OF SATYAGRAHA.

In the issue of "Young India" of the 14th instant Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article under the title "Limitations of Satyagraha". He had to write this article in view of "a thoughtless misrepresentation of Satyagraha and its author" and the confusion that some well-meaning friends had created about the exact nature of Satyagraha. The conception of Satyagraha as a weapon of agitation is so new and novel that it may be doubted if more than a very few followers of Mahatmaji, the author of Satyagraha, have throughly grasped its rationale and all its implications and limitations. Mahatmaji has all along been adamant on absolute non-violence in act, word and intent as the first and foremost essential of Satyagraha. The Satyagraha in South Africa and at Vaikom, the Satyagraha of the Akalis in their attempt to take possession of their Gurdwars and the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha were non-violent in every little detail. As regards the present campaign in Nagpur for the release of the Bengal detenus, Mahatmaji thinks that the breach of the Arms Act for the purpose is incompatible with the nature of Satyagraha. His reasons seem to be first that arms are a symbol and weapon of force and carrying them openly, however legitimate in non-Satyagraha campaigns, is unsuitable in Satyagraha as it is likely to weaken the spirit of non-violence. His second reason is that, though the present Indian Arms Act is unjust, every State should in some way restrict the use of arms; and, therefore, for every one that chooses to insist on using arms is not so innocent an act as to justify its association with Satyagraha.

This reasoning is both lucid and sound. But Mr. B. F. Bharucha takes exception to it. In an article which we published yesterday he says that it is our right to carry arms non-violently for self-defence both in the process of gaining and retaining Swaraj. The criticism seems to be somewhat beside the point but is answered by Gandhiji's article itself. As regards the general use of arms, Gandhiji says: "Out and out believer in non-violence though I am, I hold that it is the right of any Indian who wishes to bear arms to do so under lawful permission." But the present question is not whether bearing arms is or is not necessary for winning or retaining Swaraj but whether in the particular Satyagraha, which it is admitted ought to be even above the suspicion of violence, the carrying of arms by every one that chooses is permissible. Does Mr. Bharucha suggest that it is open to the Satyagrahi to use his arms against officials, say if they roughly handle him? If Mr. Bharucha thinks so, then the so-called Satyagraha is anything but Satyagraha, assuming that it may be some other legitimate form of resistance. Apart from differences of opinion which a little more exchange of views may remove, we are much surprised at Mr. Bharucha's advice to Mahatmaji *to think more of India and less of Yoga for himself* (italics ours). And that the insinuation should come from Mr. Bharucha of all men in India!

CHILD WIDOWS.

The organisers of the meeting held on Monday to celebrate the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act would have done well to prepare and read at the meeting a full report of the progress of the widow remarriage movement throughout the country. The progress, though more rapid during the last five years or so than ever before, is not so rapid as it ought to be. Public opinion, however, seems to be fast growing in favour of the remarriage of widows. At a recent social conference in Bombay of a certain community which till a few years ago even penalised foreign travel, a resolution in favour of widow remarriage was passed by an overwhelming majority which included a large number of women. If actual progress is to be faster, the problem is to be attacked from various sides. On the one hand premature marriage of girls, say, before they are at least sixteen years of age, should be absolutely prohibited both by force of public opinion and by legislation. It will be news to many that there are at least six lakhs of widows in India under fifteen years of age. On the other hand, reformers should not confine their attention to the remarriage of widows but should do everything possible to ameliorate their condition. Enabling them to be teachers or nurses would give the country an army of splendid social workers. If they choose to marry, well and good, and they will be in a better position to assert themselves against public prejudice. If they do not so choose, they will at least find in social service that happiness which is denied to them in their homes.

IMPERIAL ECONOMICS.

It seems British export trade is not all that it should be. In the course of an examination of the position of British trade in the House of Commons it was noticed that the United Kingdom's share of the world export trade in 1918 was 13 per cent. but that in 1925 it had come down to 12 per cent. What is to be done? Why, India is handy and she is also a dependency of the Empire. So Mr. Johnston (Laburite) made a very altruistic suggestion. In Reuter's own words, "in order to increase British exports to India in the shape of agricultural implements, he (Mr. Johnston) urged that they should offer to the Government of India ploughs and automatic pumps which would increase the productive power of the ryot" and "would mean an increase of British exports by 40 millions annually and would keep engineering works busy." No doubt the suggestion will be duly noted by the Agricultural Commission. The trouble, however, is that many ryots have not the wherewithal to buy the automatic pumps as they have long been the toy of those who always think of gain in terms of so many millions to the British. Besides, if the ryot does choose to buy a pump, being quite ignorant of Imperial economics and obligations he would buy it wherever he finds it cheapest.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WHAT DOES IT STAND FOR?

WANTED INDIANISATION.

(BY A LOVER OF SPORT.)

In a few days the Poona Race season will begin. In view of certain disclosures made during the recent sensational case in the High Court of Bombay and in view of the opinion of the man in the street that racing and betting are synonymous and that the Race Course is nothing but a huge gambling centre, supported and sustained by the aristocratic society and raised to a dignified position by the patronage of the highest in the land and the complaints of horse-owners and the general public which we hear now and then on the course, and which seldom find vent in the columns of newspapers, I think the time has come when all those who are interested in the preservation of the purity of one of the most popular and, from an economic and national point of view, very important sport, should try to understand how, even in the domain of sport, India calmly and patiently tolerates indirect and direct exploitation, how the best of the Indians are restricted from entering the sacred portals behind which Eupeans can sit as stewards and judge the conduct, say, of horse-owners, who have spent thousands of rupees and precious time in importing horses or breeding them and how the latter find themselves impotent to fight against the bureaucratic methods of those who dominate one of the wealthiest clubs in the world which they are managing in their own way to the detriment of Indian interests. With this view, I desire to place before the public certain facts and I invite them calmly to consider them. In order to avoid any suspicion in the mind of anybody connected with the Western India Turf Club, I must say at once that I am neither a horse-owner, nor a rider, nor a jockey, nor a bucket shop holder. I am one of those human beings who have got, if you so like to consider it, a weakness of enjoying with indescribable and sensational pleasure, true and real sport. Except this I have no axe to grind.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CLUB.

The most important question is the constitution of the W.I.T. Club. For a number of years it claimed to be a private club and though it is now registered as a Limited Company and the licence to run the race is granted by Government under a law, it still remains in the main character a private club. I consider that the Club is a public institution and the public interested in horse races is entitled to have a voice in its management. I go a step further and maintain that the public should have a predominant voice in the management and affairs of this Club. The Club owes its existence to the public. Its sound financial position is due every inch to the support given by the public. I ask, then, why is it necessary for the Club to have a permanent European majority of its members? Anyone connected with the Turf knows that it is impossible for an Indian to get admission in the Club. Of course, several Indians have been admitted, but these Indians generally are of "approved type." At present, hardly 10 per cent is the strength of the Indian members. Even when an influential member of the Indian community applies for membership, however respected he may be in his society, he has very little chance of being elected unless he is backed up by the European members. Will the W.I.T Club publicly explain why this distinction is maintained? Are Indians unfit to be members of the Club? If not, is the Club reserved mainly for Europeans? If so, what is the object in debarring, with few exceptions, respectable Indians from being its members? How great is the injustice to Indians can well be understood when the part the Indian plays in supporting the Club is taken into consideration. The horses running in the races are mainly owned by Indians. I dare say that more than 90 per cent. of the horses entered in races are owned by Indians. Many of them are not ordinary persons. They are generally members of the wealthy communities. Besides them, there are Indian Princes, such as His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness the Jamsaheb, His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Bhopal, His Highness the Maharaja of

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Preparations For Peace.

The British Labour journals reported in mail week how in a recent air pageant near London school children were shown impressive sights like the "bombing of a native village." Lord Eustace Percy, the educational expert of the Baldwin Cabinet, protested some time ago against British school children being inoculated with the "poison" of Communism and assured the Tories in the House of Commons that he would take steps to prevent it. But the inoculation of Imperialism is, of course, quite another matter. It makes the younger generation in Britain cultivate a belief in international peace, it being understood, of course, that Britain has the divine right to police the whole world by having the largest navy and by remaining the top-dog everywhere and always. A further cultivation of peace habits began in England from Monday last with the inauguration of the first British air manuoevres to test the country's defences. The manoeuvres include night and day operations and are heralded by a broadcast message from an imaginery country called "Westland", full of Radicals of course, whose Government has fled to Manchester leaving the country undefended. Moral: Have a stronger Air Force and prepare for peace!

Just Criticism.

Sir Ali Imam, ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, has been in continuous touch with Indian political development ever since his term of office was over and the just criticism to which he subjected the egregious theory advanced in certain Anglo-Indian quarters that the ensuing Statutory Commission should be an exclusively Parliamentary one with Indians acting only as assessors and not as members of it deserves to be taken into serious account by those on whom lies the duty of deciding upon the personnel of the Commission. He ridiculed the theory of colourless judges who knew nothing of Indian conditions deciding India's fitness for a further dose of "reforms". Indian India will agreee with him whole-heartedly when he says that those who sit on the Commission should have close acquaintance with the Indian situation. If Lord Birkenhead and his advisors insist now, in spite of warnings from Indians of mature political experience like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Ali Imam to saddle upon India the farce of a Commission whose personnel does not inspire confidence in the Indian public, they alone will be responsible for the period of still more acute Indian unrest in store for them.

Self-Help.

Bishop Arundale, one of Mrs. Besant's most stalwart lieutenants, did well in his address on "Swaraj within sight" at Kumbakonum in warning Indians that the attainment of Swaraj did not depend upon the good-will of Great Britain. India and India alone, he rightly emphasized, must fight for Swaraj and win it. We agree with Bishop Arundale that it is no good blaming the British Government for not conferring liberty on India, although he will agree, we are sure, that the hypocrisy of those "friends of India" in Great Britain who declare that the British Power is at one with the Indians as regards the goal in view but who help the Die-Hard elements in Britain in obstructing a rapid advance towards that goal is bound to cause more more resentment in this country. The greater the resentment the quicker the perception on the part of Indians of the need of standing on their own legs. Political mendicancy is already in a slump in India, but the pity is that the process of co-operation between Indian and Indian so that self-help becomes more effective has yet to be considerably accelerated.

Jhabua People's Grievances.

Several residents of the State of Jhabua have submitted to the Viceroy a memorial praying for redress of their long standing grievances against their Ruler. The allegations made by them are of the gravest type. In several cases the names of the aggrieved men and women are given but some of the charges are such that it may be very difficult to bring them home to the culprit or culprits. There are, however, others like those of corruption and gross miscarriage of justice that can be established or disproved if a proper enquiry is made. We feel satisfied that the memorial with its corroborative evidence makes a "prima facie" case for a thorough investigation. The memorialists say that even if the Dewan be called upon to declare on oath what he knows of many of the charges, he would throw a great deal of light on them. Only, one cannot be sure how long he will retain his post thereafter. For one fact at least is beyond doubt that there have been no less than seventeen Dewans during the last twenty-seven years. We understand that the present memorial is the third one submitted to the Viceroy, the first one having been submitted in 1921.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

THE BILL AT LAST.

(BY M. R. PARANJPE.)

I

Like the mills of gods, the mills of Government grind slowly but they seldom do it well, and in evidence thereof one may present the 'Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay', which is now before the local Legislative Council for discussion.

Dissatisfaction about the constitution of the Senate, which has 80 nominated Fellows among 100, has long been felt, and in 1917 the Senate adopted a resolution (Dr. Mann's?) recommending to Government a measure which provided for 70 elected Fellows on that body. In those days, however, the local Government did not have the power to legislate in the matter of Universities and the thing got shelved as it probably did in other Presidencies also. But immediately after the advent of the Reforms of 1920 almost every local legislature in India, except the one in Bombay, considered and carried out the reform of its University. Thanks to Sir Asutosh, Calcutta had already begun its march towards progress. The Indian Universities act of 1904 had begun the process of limiting the jurisdiction of the University and the creation of the Universities of Patna, Dacca and Rangoon has now left to the University of Calcutta jurisdiction over a homogenous group, speaking one language, Bengali. Its affiliating functions have now ceased inconveniencing it and it has already created a strong centre of Post-Graduate Research in Calcutta. U. P. was led to adopt a different plan. With the establishment of three Unitary Teaching Universities in Benares, Aligarh, and Lucknow, Allhabad could no longer afford to continue to be the mere examining machine that it was, and it decided to limit its jurisdiction to Allahabad only. It was helped in this decision by the proposal of C. P. and Berar to have at Nagpur, a University of their own and by Agra offering to undertake the affiliating functions of the University of Allahabad, which is now a Unitary Teaching University. The University of Punjab is indirectly influenced by all this University development in Northern India and the creation of the University at Delhi has considerably eased its problems. This same process has been in evidence also in Southern India. The University of Mysore, the Osmania University of Hyderabad, and the development of the college at Colombo into a University college had already sliced out the incompatible groups and a year ago another big slice was taken out, from the University of Madras, by the creation of the University for the Andhras. The University of Madras also remodelled its Senate in 1923.

SOLITARY EXCEPTION.

All the major Provinces in India had thus utilised the first three years of responsible government for legislating for the reform of their Universities. Bombay was the solitary exception and the Bombay University was the only 'unreformed' University in April 1924 when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson thought of appointing a committee to consider the question of the Reform of the University of Bombay. In August 1925, the Com-

(Continued on page 10.)

COMMUNALISM IN UNIVERSITY.

MR. MUNSHI CALLS IT "PESTILENTIAL PROPAGANDA"

LIVELY DEBATE ON UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

GOVT. SUPPORT TO PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 26.

As had already been forecasted, there was a battle royal in the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day, when the University Bill came up for discussion. The Debate as a whole was dignified and interesting. The visitors' galleries were crowded by college students and people interested in educational affais. Adopting a very tactical procedure the President ruled at the outset that the amendments involving the negation of the principle set forth in the Bill had to be moved before a general discussion on the Bill could be proceeded with. Mr. R. G. Pradhan's amendment hit at the very basic principle of the Bill and, therefore, it got the first chance of the hearing of the House, Mr. Pradhan moved that the Chancellor of the University of Bombay shall be elected by the Fellows from among themselves and the Governor shall not be the ex-Officio Chancellor. In cogent and convincing arguments, Mr. Pradhan presented his amendment to the House. His main argument was that the democratisation of the constitution of the University demanded as a very first step that the head of the University should be an elected one. The arrangement of appointing the Governor as an ex-Officio Chancellor was quite all right when the University was in a stage of infancy, but now as the University had run an increasingly progressive career of full seventy years, certainly the time had come when it should have an elected Chancellor. Mr. Pradhan knew that his amendment was not going to be carried by the House, but that was no reason for any discouragement. He was only beginning the battle that would be won on a future day.

MR. NARIMAN SUPORTS AMENDMENT.

With his usual brightness Mr. Nariman seconded the amendment. According to him the first step towards democracy was that the principle of election had to be recognised and maintained in all the democratic institutions. The speaker emphatically protested that in the Bill under discussion the ex-Officio Chancellor had been given too much power. Mr. B. V. Jadhav opposed the amendment. Seventy years, he observed, was by no means a long time in the history of an institution like the University. He wanted the Governor as the head of the University in order to safeguard the interests of various communities. The amendment was furtner opposed by Mr. Munshi. He said he would have taken it as a joke intended to relieve the tedium of the House had not Mr. Pradhan moved it. The amendment was defeated. When pressed to division. 71 voted for it and 70 against.

Then came the turn for the Non-Brahmins and the Muslims to move their amendments that sought to introduce the communal representation on the Senate. Messrs. Khuhro Noor Mohamad and Kale had tabled several amendments on the clauses relating to the constitution of the Senate. To the surprise of many a member of the House they withdrew their amendments, one after another. Under the Act, as it is drafted, the Chancellor has a right to nominate forty Fellows, and the Muslims and Non-Brahmins expect that their interests would be well safeguarded at the hands of the Chancellor. One mover of the amendment expressed himself that he would confidently rely on the discretion of the Chancellor.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The President then called for a general discussion on the Bill. Mr. Ginwalla opposed the first reading of the Bill. Dr. Talati supported the Bill, but while doing so he pointed out that the constitution of the Senate was by no means democratic. Mr. Naraindas Bechar challenged Mr. Munshi to show any university in the United Kingdom that had got an ex-Officio Chancellor. Mr. Jadhav again pleaded for communal representation on the Senate. He wanted special concessions to be given to backward communities like the Non-Brahmins and the Muslims. The very purpose of the Bill, he said, was to provide for adequate representation of all communities on the Senate.

The honours of the day were carried away by Mr. K. M. Munshi who contributed a most telling and informative speech to the general debate. He gave a very convincing reply to all the arguments advanced by Mr. Jadhav on ground of communal considerations. Mr. Munshi did not want the pestilential propaganda of communalism to affect the affairs of the University. He straightway asked Mr. Jadhav whether the latter would have the University as an arena for communal fights. The University of Bombay, the speaker argued, was not run in the interests of any particular community. All communities worked hand in hand in all the affairs of the University. Mr. Munshi maintained that the University of Bombay fostered a spirit of nationalism that was pure, virile and progressive. The speaker then pointed out several glaring blemishes that were left in the Bill. He spoke for almost an hour and the House gave him a patient hearing. His speech was appreciated by both sides of the House. He had not concluded his speech when the House rose for the day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, there was a heated debate on the University Bill. The Bill, as it stands, is an independent measure which seeks to amend the Law, relating to the University of Bombay. The Bill is a lengthy measure, having 49 clauses. Clause 5 of the Bill reiterates the principle that no disqualification on the grounds of sex, race, creed or class shall prevent a person from enjoying the benefits of the University. Clause II of the Bill makes provision for the creation of the office of the Rector, a wholetime salaried Officer of the University. In matters of authority, the Rector will be second to none, except the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

CONSTITUTION OF SENATE.

The main feature of the Bill is the constitution of the Senate, and it is on clauses relating to this that there will be a tough fight. Clause 12 of the Bill lays down that ex-Officio Fellows of the Senate will include the Principals of all Colleges and all University Professors. As regards the election of ordinary Fellows the basis of franchise has been widened so as to adequately meet the growing demands of the educational institutes.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

A fly in the ointment is that even in a democratic constitution, as the Minister for Education has styled it, in his yesterday's speech the Chancellor of the University has been invested with a power to nominate forty ordinary Fellows. Five Fellows are to be elected by the Legislative Council. Powers are reserved for the Local Government to cancel the appointment or election of a Fellow on the recommendation of the Senate, supported by at least two-thirds of the Fellows. Under the new Act the Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate consisting of 18 Syndics elected from among the Fellows. Under the Act an Academic Council has been created to regulate teaching and examinations within the University and generally to advise the University on academic matters. The Senate has been empowered to make statutes, not inconsistent with this Act. Clause 33 says that, subject to provisions of the Act and the Statues, the Syndicate may frame ordinances. The resolutions of the Academic Councils shall be called regulations. The final decision as regards the interpretation of the Sections of the Act in case of doubt, has been left to the Chancellor of the University. The Minister for Education has expressed his willingness to refer the Bill to the Select Committee.

INTERPELLATIONS

At intterpellation time replying to a question of Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai regarding the Prize of Delhi scheme, the Minister for Education stated that there had been correspondence between the Government of India and the Bombay Government on the subject of the proposed establishment of a Central Art Institute at Delhi. The Government of Bombay favoured that idea and they were generally ready to co-operate and contribute towards financing a particular scheme formulated in that connection, subject to the vote of the Legislative Council. The matter was now under the consideration of the Government of India.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala asked whether it was the intention of Government to close the Department of Industries entirely.

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR DEBT IMBROGLIO

AMERICA'S CLAIMS REPUDIATED

FRENCH MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS SPEAKS

LONDON, July 25.

Washington.—Melon-Berenger debt agreement between France and America is as good as dead is the opinion of the French Minister of Public Works. M. Andre Tardieu expressed in an outspoken interview declaring that France regards the debt as a part of the United States' contribution to the War and that no French Government would take responsibility of binding France for a 62 year debt payments and ascribing Franco-American misunderstandings to America's wonderful assurance that America alone knows what is right and this assurance is based on the worship of worldly goods.—Reuter.

MILNER MEMORIAL FUND.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

LONDON, July 25.

Subscribers to the Milner Memorial Fund have agreed as an alternative scheme to providing travelling research fellowships in memory of Lord Milner, that scholarships should be founded in connection with the King's School at Canterbury. This change follows Lady Milner's presentation to the school of the Sturry Court, formerly Lord Milner's home. Consequently, seventy acres of land adjoining it will be purchased and known as the "Milner's Court" for playing fields, etc., and five scholarships of hundred sterling per annum, tenable for five years and three, leaving exhibitions of 75 sterling per annum tenable for three years will be founded. Entrance scholarships will be reserved for the sons of the members or ex-members of the Colonial or Indian Civil Services or residents in parts of the Empire which are unable to provide adequate education. While in case of exhibitions preference will be given to boys anxious to prepare themselves for life in the Empire overseas.—Reuter's Special.

DYER'S OFFICIAL CENSURE REMAINS

LONDON, July 25.

During General Dyer's last critical illness Sir Michael O'Dwyer made an unsuccessful appeal to the authorities for cancellation, before his death, of the official censure respecting his action at Amritsar.—Reuter.

LEAVE TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

LONDON, July 25.

The position of Non-Commissioned officers in Indian Army Ordnance Corps as regards home leave is steadily worsening according to a questioner in the House of Commons. Lord Winterton declared that Lord Birkenhead would enquire of the Government of India, whether exigencies of the service were preventing men from getting leave for which they were eligible.—Reuter's Special.

ALPINE CLUB'S DENIAL.

LONDON, July 25.

The Alpine Club, in reply to an inquiry by Reuter, states that it has no Italian section, and Expedition to the Himalayas is probably organised by Italian Alpine Club.—Reuter's Special.

ECHOES OF O'HIGGINS' MURDER

LONDON, July 25.

Ten men charged with conspiracy in connection with the murder of O'Higgins were discharged, as no evidence was offered against them. There was no demonstration inside the court. A small crowd outside cheered the Magistrate's decision.—Reuter.

THE TRADES UNION BILL

LORDS PASS THIRD READING

CHALLENGE TO BRITISH LABOUR.

LONDON, July 25.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Trade Union Bill by 86 votes to 17.—Reuter.

(The British Trade Union Bill which has now pased its third reading in the House of Lords has been universally condemned in all Labour and Socialist circles as a retro-grade measure; aimed at violently curtailing the social and political liberties of the British Working Class. It has made a general sympathetic strike practically illegal, as under the bill any strike can be interpreted as "infliction of hardship" upon "a substantial portion of the Community." The main purpose of the bill is to make all Trade Union action of the "sympathetic" type illegal and punishable with heavy penalties. Ordinary Trade Union action is rendered difficult by the clause on picketting. Other important clauses are about special political fund, separation of organised civil servants from the general Labour Movement and so on. It will be remembered that the Labour Party, Trade Union Conference and other Socialist organisations of Britain have decided to carry on a sturdy educative campaign against the Bill, which is now awaiting only the King's consent.)

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

NO SEPARA TE INQUIRY NECESSARY

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Thomas asked whether in view of the social, political and economic position of the depressed classes in India, a Committee of enquiry would be established.

Earl Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead did not consider, that problem could be sufficiently distinguished from the general and other economic, sociological and political problems to demand such attention to the subject. Clearly it would come within the purview of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms.—Reuter.

RALLY ROUND FEDERATION.

DISTRESS AMONG MINERS INCREASE

LONDON, July 25.

Re-organisation of the Miners' Federation creation of one Miners' Union, future of the coal industry and wage position in relation to hours are among the topics for discussion at the annual Conference of the Miners' Federation which opened at Southport to-day.

Herbert Smith, presiding, emphasised the distress among miners' owing to low wages, scarcity of employment and debts contracted during stoppage.

He appealed to follow mining trade-unionists to rally round the Federation whose membership had been largely reduced, and retrieve the last years setback and make greater use of political machinery. He regretted that he was unable to see a brighter outlook in the present conditions of industry.—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRAQ.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Major Ormsby-Gore said that the question of introducing conscription in Iraq primarily concerned the Iraq Government. His Majesty's Government did not think it necessary to take up a decided attitude regarding it. He denied that introduction of conscription was obligatory on the Iraq Government under the Ang'o-Iraq Treaty.—Reuter.

WASHAWAYS ON B.B. AND C. I RAILWAY.

PESHAWAR MAIL MAROONED IN FLOODS.

BOMBAY-DELHI TRAFFIC DIVERTED VIA G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ALL BOMBAY TRAINS DETAINED AT BROACH.

Heavy rains in Gujarat have created an unprecedented situation. Never in the last 25 years such breaches on the railway lines have occurred as have been the case during the last two days. Railway communication between Anand and Baroda has been cut off and the down Peshawar Mail, which left Bombay on Monday is marboned in the floods near Baroda. Likewise, telephonic and telegraphic communications have also been dislocated.

The Ahmedabad and Punjab Mails of the B. B. and C. I. Railway did not arrive on Tuesday owing to these breaches, and the Punjab Mail has been diverted on the G. I. P. route via Ujjain and Nagda, while the Ahmedabad and Punjab Mails starting from Bombay have been cancelled till the breaches are repaired. The trouble arose on Monday morning when long stretches of water were seen near Vasad.

The railway authorities are helpless to do anything at present, till the rains subsides and the floods abate. A large staff of the Engineering Department has gone to the scene of the breaches to effect an immediate repair, and to restore the normal traffic.

HEAVY RAIN STILL FALLING

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires from Dholka under date 26th:—

Due to floods the line between Bhurkhi and Arnej and Kothgangad and Dholka on the Dhandhuka Dholka section is unsafe for passengers and trains and stations Godhneshwar, Kothgangad, Arnej and Bhurkhi will be closed for traffic until further advice. As heavy rain is still falling it is not possible definitely to state when communication with the section will be restored, but it is hoped it will be possible to repair the line twentyfour hours after the flood subsides. In the meantime trains will run between Ahmedabad and Dholka as usual.

MAHI RIVER RISES 30 FEET.

Another message from Anand dated 26th July states:—

There has been no improvement in the position since last night. It has rained incessantly and rain still continues at Vadala and Ranoli. The Mahi river at Sevalia has risen 30 feet and is still rising. There are no prospects of through running or even transhipment to-day. Local service between Anand and Viramgaum is being maintained.

A later telegram from the District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad says:—

LOCAL TRAINS RUN BETWEEN BARODA AND VIRAMGAUM.

The line between Vasad and Ranoli has been repaired and through communication has been restored between Ahmedabad and Baroda, but as line is still breached between Baroda and Broach only local trains are running between Baroda and Viramgaum for the present.—A. P.

FURTHER BREACHES

BOMBAY-DELHI TRAFFIC DIVERTED VIA G.I.P.

The Transportation Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway sends us the following:—In addition to the breach in our N. W. main line between Baroda and Anand, information has been received of further breaches on the double line South of Baroda and also near Piplod, North East of Baroda.

Telegraph and telephone lines are also down and the position is, therefore, somewhat obscure but no booking is at present possible to any station North of Miyagam. Further instruction will be forwarded on receipt. Restricted services are being run between Bombay and Miyagam information about which may be had at the stations. Traffic between Bombay and Delhi is being diverted via the G. I. P. Railway.—A. P.

BOMBAY TRAINS DETAINED AT BROACH.

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

After continuous downpour of rain for three days unprecendented rainfall within living memory was recorded to-day. In Ahmedabad and surrounding area over 15 inches of rain was recorded within the last 20 hours. Streets were flooded with water and most of them were impassable. Almost all mills, markets schools etc., were closed. Many houses collapsed and several persons are reported to have been buried under the debris. All trains coming from Bombay have been detained at Broach and no trains will start for Bombay. Only two local trains left as far as Anand only.

HEAVY RAINS IN GUJARAT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DISLOCATED.

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

Owing to continuous downpour of rain for the last three days, breaches have occured on several railway lines. Trains coming from Bombay are arriving via Godhra are late by several hours. As a breach has occurred between Vasad and Ranoli, the Khambhat line is open upto Petland only and the Dholka line is open upto Burkhi only. The Bhavnagar line (meter gauge) is closed for the last several days while the broad gauge has been closed from to-day.—A. P.

TRANSHIPMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

District Traffic Superintendent, B.B. & C. I. Railway, wires from Ahmedabad under date 25th:—

Line has been breached at mile 257|258 between Vasad and Ranoli. Transhipment of passengers is impossible and repair work cannot be undertaken owing to very heavy rain and incessant rain. All passenger traffic will be diverted via., Godhra and Anand till further advice.

A further message says:—

The river is in flood between Sevalia and Timba Road. Diversion of trains via., Godhra is impossible. All through traffic between Ahmedabad and Baroda now totally suspended till further notice.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BOMBAY & SIND SUGGEST DR. ANSARI.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held to recommend the name for the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in December Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

At the outset Mrs. Naidu said that the decision of the evening should be as unanimous as possible and the gentleman to be selected and recommended for the high honour should as far as possible be free from communal bias, be he Hindu or Muslim.

Mr. V. A. Desai proposed that Dr. M. A. Ansari be recommended for the Presidentship.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose the ideal of young India be recommended.

Finally, it was decided to recommend Dr. Ansari.

APPEAL FOR TILAK FUND.

Before the meeting terminated, the President appealed to the members to collect money for the fund raised to erect a statue of Lokmanya Tilak on the Chowpaty sands where the great Indian patriot was cremated.

SIND SUGGESTS DR. ANSARI.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has nominated the following for the Presidentship of the next Congress: Dr. Ansari 13 votes, Mr. N. C. Kelkar 5, Pandit Motilal Nehru 4, Mr. S. C. Bose 4, Mr. Saklatwala 3.—Free Press.

SANDHURST ADMISSIONS.

NEW SEVEN CANDIDATES

SIMLA, July 25.

A communique states:—

The following seven candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to attend the course commencing on 2nd September 1927: Muhammad Yousaf, son of Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan Political Agent, Fort Saideman, Gurdyal Singh, son of the late Jemadar Harnand Singh, late 45th Sikhs of Padmana Lahore District; Shiv Dev Verma, son of Chaudhari Sada Ram, Bar-at-Law Sheikhupura, Punjab; Mamindar Singh Wadalla, son of penisoned Risaldar, Sardar Hira Singh, late 30th Lancers and Cantonments Department, Wadala, Sialkot District, Vir Singh, son of Dr. Sohan Singh Professor, Medical School, Amritsar, Mahavir Singh Bapubha Gohel, son of Bapubha Naranji Gohel, Revenue Commissioner Bhavnagar State, Muhamed Mumtaz Ali Khan, son of Lieut. Colonel His Highness Sir Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Jagra.—A. P.

STEWARDS CUP RESULTS

PRIORY PARK WINS

LONDON, July 25.

The Stewards Cup resulted as follows:—

Priory Park	1
Queens Bower	2
Pohanaun	3

BUSINESS FIRST.

CHAPMAN EXPLAINS

LONDON, July 25.

Chapman, interviewed this morning, prior to leaving for the Oval said. "There is nothing in my refusal to play in the Test trial match apart from business reasons. My firm could not spare me long enough to travel to Bristol. It takes six and a half hours from my home in Hythe to Bristol, but only two to the Oval. I was at my business for good part of yesterday and again at six in the morning to-day. I explained the whole circumstances when I declined to play at Bristol. In view of the straight-forward position there was surely no need for a controversy. My business must come first. I play cricket as game. Business means livelihood".—Reuter's Special.

NON-BRAHMINS & CONGRESS.

GOSWAMI WELCOMES COIMBATORE DECISIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

One of the important resolutions which the All-India Congress Committee will be invited to consider at its next meeting relates to the recent decision of the non-Brahmin Confederation of Madras at Coimbatore to join the Congress.

Mr T. C. Goswami M.L.A., has given notice of a resolution which runs:—

"That this Committee welcomes the decision of the Non-Brahmin Confederation of Madras permitting its members to join the Indian National Congress and hopes that this will result in the strengthening of the Congress as a national organisation.—Free Press.

TO BRITISH TRADE IMPROVE

INTERDEPENDENCE OF INDO-BRITISH MASSES

LONDON, July 25.

In the course of an examination of the position of British trade in the House of Commons Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister showed the United Kingdom's share of the world export trade in all, in 1918 and 1925 respectively were thirteen and twelve per cent. British manufactured exports to the Empire formed 37 and 30 per cent of the total respectively. Proportion of imports from the Empire to the total imports was 24.8 and 29.63 per cent. Apparent adverse trade balance in the first six months of 1913 was 70 million sterling in 1913 and in 1927 209 million sterling. Taking one hundred as total net exports for 1913, the figure for first half-year of 1927 was 125.

Sir Robert Horne contended that the development of industries besides agriculture in the Dominions pointed to the need for adjustment of trade relations for mutual advantage.

Mr. Lloyd George did not agree with the view of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister that something ought to be given to Dominions to encourage trade. He pointed out that we were far and away, Dominions' best customers in respect of tea food and raw material.

SPECULATORS IN INDIA.

Mr. Johnston(Labourite) expressed the opinion that attention should be directed to speculators a small group of whom in India were operating jute in bazaars and in the London market with the result that workmen had a not living wage. He suggested encouragement of joint buying. In order to increase British exports to India in the shape of agricultural implements he urged that we should offer to the Government of India ploughs and automatic pumps which would increase the productive power of the ryot whose purchasing power i fraised by three farthing a week would mean increase of British exports by 40 millions annually and would keep engineering works busy.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY'S WELCOME.

BANGALORE, July 25.

Lord and Lady Irwin reached Bangalore to-day. A guard of honour of the Mysore State troops was drawn up outside the station. A procession of cars was formed, and when it reached Queen's Statue, the Civil and Military Station, the Municipality greated Their Excellencies with an address of welcome which was enclosed in a silver casket.

The address referred to the various needs of the station, particularly its water supply, which had been for long a cause of serious anxiety. The Viceroy made a brief reply.

The procession arrived at the Residency at 9-15, where a Guard of Honour of the Bangalore Battalion A. F. I. was drawn up. The entire route of the procession was lined by spectators, and a salute of 31 guns was fired both as His Excellency alighted from the train and when the procession reached the Residency.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION MOVES NORTH-WESTWARD.

SIMLA, July 26.

The deep depression near Jubbulpore yesterday has moved northwestward and is centred this morning near Jhansi.

Locally heavy rain is again reported from Gujarat and West Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been exceptionally heavy along Burma Coast but the monsoon remains weak over the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Kuman and the Punjab Hills, the Punjab, East and North Kashmir, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Coorg, Malabar and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Orissa, and Madras Coast North

Forecast:—An increase in West United Provinces and the adjoining districts and a decrease in the Central Provinces and Burma.—A. P.

CABINET AND NAVAL CONFERENCE.

DECISION ON CRUISER PROBLEM

LONDON, July 25.

With the object of finally equipping Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil preparatory to their return to Geneva, long Cabinet meeting was held under the chairmanship of Sir Austen Chamberlain, after which, Reuter learns, the delegates are prepared for any possible contingency.

The Cabinet unanimously approved the suggestion for dividing cruisers into two classes, powerful 10,000 ton vessels and smaller patrol cruisers, the effect of which will be that equality could be maintained in respect of longer ships, while each country will be free to build as many smaller vessels as it desires.

A further meeting of the Cabinet will, probably, be held to-morrow. The delegates will leave for Geneva on the 27th.—Reuter.

DR. MARX'S RESIGNATION

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CIRCLES SURPRISE.

LONDON, July 25.

Berlin.—The crisis in the Republican organisation Reichsbanner has reached a climax owing to the Chancellor Marx resigning his membership as a protest against the recent behavious of the leaders, especially in connection with the Vienna riots which he described as unjustified interference in the political affairs of Austria and an insult to the Austrian Government.

The news has caused surprise in Republican circles as the Reichsbanner, in 1925 launched a campaign for nominating Dr. Marx as the candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Von Hindenburg.—Reuter.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

NO DEBATE ON RAO BAHADUR KALE'S MOTION ?

POONA, July 25.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur Kale's resolution regarding joint electorates, which was tabled for discussion in the Bombay Council, will not be taken up during this session.—A. P.

COMMUNALISM IN UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 7.)

The Minister for Education in his reply said that, pending the consideration of the report of the Industries Committee which had recently been received the appointment of the Director of Industries had been kept vacant, the work of the department being supervised by the Collector of Bombay.

INFANT MARRIAGES.

To a query of Mr. Jadhav regarding infant marriages, the Home Member replied that Government were aware of the thousands of infant marriages that took place every year in the presidency. A large section of educated public opinion was understood to be in favour of prohibitory legislation at present, but it was believed that another large section held contrary views. Government did not contemplae any legislation at present.

DEMOLITION OF MOSQUES.

Answering a question put by Mr. Noor Mohamed the General Member stated that only one mosque had been demolished accidently. Four mosques had so far been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and no mosque was under orders of demolition by the Lloyd Barrage authorities.

HIGH COURT JUDGES.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked the Government whether it was a fact that the number of judges at the Bombay High Court was too inadequate to cope with the work.

The Home Member stated in his reply that there was a temporary shortage which had now been remedied. The question of further appointments was still under consideration.

RACE COURSES.

Replying to a suery of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani regarding Race Courses, the Home Member stated that licences had been granted to hold horse races in the Cantonments of Hyderabad, Sind, Karachi and Kirkee. Totalisators had been allowed but not book-makers. Government had no information as to the volume of betting.

UNIVERSITY BILL

After interpellations were over, the University Bill was taken up for discussion. Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik moved an amendment to the Bill that in clause 8 instead of the words, "the Governor of Bombay, for the time being, shall be the Chancellor of the University", the following words should be substituted: "The Chancellor or the University shall be elected by the Fellows from among the Fellows". The purport of the amendment was that the Governor should not be an ex-Officio Chancellor of the University.

WANTED ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

The speaker maintained that his amendment was entirely in consonance with the spirit of the Bill. He was in favour of the principle underlying the Bill. The principle was the democratisation of the University of Bombay. If they bore in mind that great principle they would find it entirely consistent with the spirit of the Bill, that the Governor should not be the ex-Officio Chancellor of the University. It was, moreover desirable in the interests of higher education that the Governor should not guide the destinies of the University. The arrangement of appointing an ex-Officio Chancellor was quite all right in old days, but now in view of the advance they had made in popular institutions, and especially in education, the speaker absolutely saw no reason why the principle of election should not be applied to the post of the Chancellor.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav opposed the amendment. He asked the members of the House not to be impatient. The University of Bombay after all was 70 years old and that was not a long time in the history of a nation. There were many communities in the Presidency and their interests had to be safeguarded. The Governor was the proper authority to look after those interests.

Mr. Swaminarain supported the amendment. They were in a democatic age, he said. Even in England and other Western countries the Chancellors were not ex-Officio members. If the President of the Council was elected, the speaker could not understand why the head of the University should not be an elected person.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE.

In a very bright speech Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the amendment. He drew the attention of the House to the statement of objects and reasons. It was inconsistent, the speaker said, with those objects that His Excellency should be the head of the University. The first principle of democracy demanded that the principle of election ought to be maintained in democratic bodies. The matter was of very great importance. Unless the reform as regards the election of the Chancellor was introduced, other reforms were of no use. Other reforms would not democratise the University. If the Governor were made the Chancellor then the whole University would become a one man's show. It was a question of principle Mr. Nariman argued that the powers of the Chancellor under the Bill were very vast. It was certainly detrimental to the growth of the University on democratic lines. The Act under discussion gave the Chancellor the right to nominate 40 Fellows. According to the speaker those 40 Fellows would be merely sycophants, always under the influence of the Government.

MR. MUNSHI'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

In a vigorous speech Mr. K. M. Munshi opposed the amendment. If that amendment he proceeded, had not come from Mr. R. G. Pradhan for whoe sense of responsibility the speaker had no doubt, he would have taken it as a big joke. In Mr. Munshi's opinion the speeches made in support of the amendment were based on ignorance about the University affairs. He had no personal consideration in opposing the amendment. It was really a question of principle which was recognized by every University in the British Empire. The speaker reminded the House that the Beneras University was a popular University started under the inspiration of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for whose love of democracy nobody should have any doubt. Yet in the Act drafted by him he had made provision that the Governor-General of India should be the Honorary Rector of that University. The speaker further informed the House that the Chancellor of an Indian University of course was elected by the ? Senate. The King of England was invested with the important visitorial power. He argued that the powers of the Chancellor under the Act could be curtailed in the Select Committee if they were found to be too great.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the amendment. According to him the appointment of the Governor as an ex-Officio Chancellor was not at all incompatible with the spirit of the Bill.

Maulvi Raiffuddin Ahmed opposed the amendment.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale held that the Vice-Chandellor, and not the Chandellor, should be elected by the Fellows. He therefore, appealed to the House to reject the amendment.

AMENDMENT ONLY BEGINNING OF BATTLE.

In his reply Mr. R. G. Pradhan said that the Hon. Member for the University Constituency seemed to think that he was the only omniscient member of the House. Mr. Munshi had made a dogmatic statement that every University of the Empire had got an ex-Officio Chancellor. The speaker agued that the House should be well advised in distrusting the statements of the Member for the University. He knew that the amendment was not going to be carried, but he looked upon his amendment as a beginning of the battle. The battle was begun and a time would come when they would have an elected Chancellor. He was content with that. He did not mind even if his amendment were lost.

The Minister for Education in his reply stated that the University Reforms Committee had not suggested that the Governor should not be the Chancellor of the University. The Senate also had made no suggestion on that ground.

The amendment of Mr. Pradhan was pressed to a division, 21 membes voted for it, and 70 against. The amendment was consequently defeated.

Several amendments which were tabled embodying the principle of communal representation were then withdrawn by the movers.

The discussion then proceeded on the first reading of the Bill.

A GREAT DRAWBACK.

After the amendments to the University Bill had been withdrawn by the Non-Brahmin and Muslim Members, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla opposed the first reading of the Bill. He observed that if the post of the Rector had to be created it was the duty of the Government to make adequate grants to the University. Another defect of the Bill was that there was no provision made in it for the representation of Labour That was a great drawback which had to be done away with.

Mr. Pataskar of Khandesh supported the first reading of the Bill.

At this stage of the discussion he House rose for tea recess.

After tea recess, Dr. Gildar of Bombay supported the first reading of the University Bill, but while doing so he attacked the clause of the Bill governing the constitution of the Senate. The Governor, he said, had the power to nominate 40 members. Nearly ten members would be coming from Government Colleges. Including some of the ex-Officio Members more than half the Fellows would be almost Government nominees. The speaker argued that it was not a proper kind of representation. There was besides no provision in the Bill for the representation of Industrial Institutions. The defects would be remedied when the Bill would go to the Select Committee.

Mr. P. J. Murzban supported the Bill. In his opinion the democratisation of institutions did not necessarily produce good results. The speaker maintained that the real Power of the University ought to be vested in the Senate, and the Vice-Chancellor on the whole. Mr. Murzban thought that the Bill was a much needed measure.

A CHALLENGE.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar of Karachi expressed his unwillingness to congratulate the Minister of Education upon the Bill he had brought forward. The speaker challenged the University member to show any University in the United Kingdom where the King or any head of Government was a Chancellor. The Universities of England, he pointed out, resented any interference on the part of Government. Even the smaller Universities in India had their elected Vice-Chancellors. It was a sad commentary on the Government of Bombay that the University of Bombay could not have an elected Vice-Chancellor. Continuing, the speaker objected to the clause of the Bill that made Principals of all Colleges ex-Officio Fellows of the Senate. He wanted the principle of election to be applied to the constitution of the Senate. In his opinion the Chancellor should have the power to nominate only 25 Fellows of the Senate.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav supported the first reading of the Bill. He congratulated the Minister for Education for introducing all vital principles in the Bill. The speaker observed that the Non-Brahmins of the Deccan and the Muslims had special difficulties and special measures were needed to help those communities. Their cause was sometimes condemned, because it was said to be communal. Mr. Jadhav maintained that they were not communal in the real sense of the term. What they wanted was merely the fair play for backward communities. Those communities had to be given special concessions. He was glad the Minister for Education had understood the difficulties of the backward classes and he had tried to cope with them in the Bill. The principle of communal representation, Mr. Jadhav concluded, was clearly accepted in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Nariman rose to a point of order and asked the President whether amendments embodying communal considerations would be taken up at a later stage of the Bill, as they were once disposed of before general discussion was allowed on the Bill. The President ruled that it was a matter of detail.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then controlled to the general debate a sparkling oration. He convincingly replied to all the arguments advanced by Mr. Jadhav. He asked the Ex-Minister of Education whether he wanted to make the University an arena for communal fights. The speaker was surprised at the quber arguments of Mr. Jadhav. He repudiated the implications in the suggestions made by the Ex-Minister of Education. The implication was. Mr. Munshi went on to say, that the present University was conducted in the interests of certain classes. Yes, it was run in the interests of a class; but it was a class of educationists. The University had been free from any kind of communal jelousies. The speaker asked the House to remember that the University was not a place for seeking loaves and fishes. The University embodied the idea of unique unity towards which they were all striving to go. It was a supreme nationalising agency that they had got at present. It was fostering a nationalism that was pure, virile, and progressive.

"UNPROGRESSIVE BILL."

The speaker very willingly joined in the congratulations that had been showered upon the Minister for the promptness with which he had brought forward the Bill. He further admitted that in many parts the Bill. was unprogressive. The Minister had tried to lump the Bombay Act and Madras Act together in his new Bill. Continuing, Mr. Munshi said that the University of Bombay very badly wanted a first-class Technological College He further argued that the Vice-Chancelloh ought to be chief executive authority of the University. He ought to be also the head of the Syndicate. The speaker complained that under the present Bill the Vice-Chancellor was made a mere dummy.

Mr. Munshi then referred to several clauses of the Bill and pointed out the defects therein. The number of the Fellows, he maintained, was rather too big. He was against the Senate having 160 Fellows indulging in endless discussion Besides, a bigger Senate would entail a large expenditure, and a consequent stringency on the purse of the University. The speaker then pleaded for an adequate representation for every geographical unit of the Presidency. The representation ought to be a really representative one.

A BRIGHT ORATION.

Mr. Munshi spoke almost for three quarters of an hour. His bright oration was patiently listened by both sides of the House. He wanted more time to conclude his speech, but it was 7 o'clock and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

BRITISH AIR PAGEANT.

COM. KENWORTY & MUSLIM VILLAGE.

Recently in the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy complained that the posters illustrating the mimic warfare at the Air Force Pageant showed the bombing of a village which, as the minaret and mosques clearly indicated, was a Moslem village.

Sir Philip Sassoon (Under-Secretary for Air) replied that he thought Commander Kenworthy had taken the designers' efforts too seriously. The impression made on his mind was more that of a western light-house than an Eastern minaret. (Laughter.)

DR. MILLSPAUGH TO LEAVE PERSIA.

NO EXTENSION IN CONTRACT WITH PERSIAN GOVT.

LONDON. July 25.

Teheran.—The five years' contract of Dr. Millspaugh, Administrator-General of Persian Finances, having terminated, Government proposed a further term of three years, but owing to some new clauses which were unacceptable to him Dr. Millspaugh rejected it and is likely to leavy the country shortly. The Meljjliss is discussing the question of his successor who will probably be Mr. McCasky, Treasurer-General, whose contract however expires in the middle of September.—Reuter.

SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

ENTERPRISE OF ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON. July 25.

Basrah.—The Persian Government has permitted the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to establish a scheme of education in the Khuzistan Province where Abadan is situated. The company has selected six Persians from Ispahan to go to the Birmingham University for training as teachers.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT TEHERAN

LONDON. July 25.

Teheran.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Teheran, Ispahan, Kerman, Yezd, Mazanderman, Semnan and several other places on Friday morning and Sunday night. There was, however, no damage.—Reuter.

CHOLERA IN ABADAN.

LONDON. July 25.

Basrah.—Abadan has been declared a cholera-infected zone. Cases are occurring at the rate of six yer day. The traffic to and from Basrah is still suspended except to ocean steamers. Hitherto there have been nine cases and eight deaths in Basrah.—Reuter.

KING FUAD GOES TO PARIS

LONDON. July 25.

King Fuad concluded his visit to England to-day, and was seen off by the Duke of York Lord Lloyd and other eminent personalities when he entrained for Paris.—Reuter.

IRAQ AND LEAGUE

LONDON, July 25.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons Major Ormsby-Gore said that Government was still considering the proposal of Iraq to apply for the membership of the League of Nations. He was not yet in position to make a statement on the subject.—Reuter

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Chiefs of Mahikantha Agency have formed an association with the object of safeguarding their interests and improving their social and economic condition.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON. July 26.

A petition to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the attacks made by certain Hindus upon the founder of Islam and the acquittal of Rajpal, author of the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" has already secured 200 signatories including Sir Conan Doyle, Sir William Simpson, Sir Stanford London and many Indians Persians, Syrians and British Muslims. The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader on the "Rangila Rasul" case says that in the present state of communal feeling publication of this nature is apt to be follwed by untoward consequences such as not long since expelled the Hindu population from Kohat. The paper concludes by saying that the Punjabi Muhamamedans seem to be determined to suck the last ounce of hatred out of so excellent a grievance against their Hindu neighbours.—Reuter.

Paris.—M. Tardieu denies the interview mentioned in earlier messages.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson said that contractors hoped soon to hand over the Anglo-Indian beam service stations for official tests but he was unable yet to fix date.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 26.

After field had settled down Bella Minna led from Dalgagarry Queens Bower Golden Chalice, Priory Park and Free State. Half way Queens Bower was slightly in front of Dalmagarry, Golden Chalice, Bella Minna and Priory Park. Nearing the distance Priory Park challenged Queens Bower, and after ruunning neck-to-neck for few strides the former drew out in the last fifty yards winning easily. Fohanun passed several horses in the last furlong. Dalmagarry was fourth. Time: 1 minute thirteen seconds.

Cragford was ridden by Ray Fire, Enos by Alford, Dingaans Day by F. Fox, Gliding Orb by Dines, Orbita by Turtle, Golden Ermine by Parker.

Omit Hoilkoli Fourth Hand and Nipisiquit.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 26.

The Privy Council has dismissed two petitions of the Delhi Cloth Company for special leave to appeal against the decisions of the Income Tax Commissioners. Both the cases raised important questions regarding the construction of the Indian Income-Tax Acts. The first case raised the question whether an assessment made in June 1923 for the income-tax for the year 1921-22 was illegal because notice for payment was not served on petitioners within a year. The second case concerned the sum of a hundred thousand rupees which the petitioners carried to the profit and loss account for 1922 as provision for the bad debt from the reserve created from the profit in 1918 and previous years. Petitioners claimed that this amount was not a profit and should not be included for assessment.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 26.

It was intended that Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil should leave for Geneva to-day, and hence the postponement of their departure has revived the talk of the possibility of a deadlock at the Conference. The stumbling block is the word "parity" and its implications. The United States wishes to put most of her cruiser strength into ten thousand tonners and Great Britain wants to put hers into lighter cruisers not exceeding 7,500 tons, which are most suitable for the protection of her commerce.

Great Britain desires an agreement specifying the actual number of ships while the United States insists on defining the maxima of crusiers without specifying the numbers in each class. Prolonged consultations in London show the importance Government attaches to exhausting every possibility of avoiding a rupture of the Conference. The "Manchester Guardian's" New York correspondent says that the British Ambassador declined to comment on the report from London that he had been instructed to protest to the United States Government against the American press misrepresentations of the British attitude at Geneva.—Reuter's Special.

BANGALORE, July 26.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin visited the race course this afternoon and witnessed the hunt gymkhana meeting. They were received on arrival by the Hon. Mr. Pearse and the stewards of the Club. Her Excellency distributed the trophies before the close of the days programme. Accompanied by the Dewan of Mysore, Their Excellencies drove through important parts of the city this evening.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 26.

It is understood that Mr. W. Alexander, former Chairman of the Madras branch of the European Association has been nominated by the Madras Non-official European constituency as its representative in the Legislative Assembly in place of Dr. Macphail, resigned.

SENTENCES ON COMMUNISTS

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—Six Communists charged with espionages were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from five years to sixteen months and fines of 5,000 to 1,000 francs. One was acquitted. The Municipal Councillor, M. Crement, and his Secretary who evaded arrest were sentenced in contumaciam to five years' solitary confinement and a fine of 100,000 francs and five years deprivation of civil rights. Five others were deprived of civil rights for five years.—Reuter.

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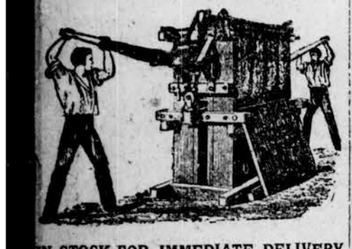

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TRIUMPH OF NON-BRAHMIN PROGRESSIVES.

MR. RAMDAS WELCOMES COIMBATORE DECISIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Before he left Calcutta, where he had gone to attend the session of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas was interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, in regard to the resolutions of the Non-Brahmins' Conference, held at Coimbatore, permitting the members of the Justice Party to join the Congress and prolibiting them from accepting office, until Provincial Autonomy was secured. Mr. Ramdas said, the change may look too radical for a Party, who till yesterday worked diarchy on aggressively communal lines. But, Mr. Ramdas remarked, there was always a section of Non-Brahmins, who was inspired by true democratic ideals, and merely had as its aim the securing of justice and equal opportunities to all communities and accelerate the pace of progress of the communities left behind. This progressive section was suppressed or eclipsed, for a time, by the section which was led by a job-hunting, self-seeking, communal clique.

TRIUMPH OF PROGRESSIVES.

Recognition of the need for an All-India Non-Brahmin Congress so as to widen the outlook of the Justice movement and make it national and the recognition of the value of Khaddar, at least, as an economic factor among other things, said Mr. Ramdas, was the outcome of the triumph of the Progressives over the reactionaries in the Justice Party. There were certainly attempts at liberalising and nationalising the Non-Brahmin creed. The last general election to the Council broke the office-seeking Justice group and the result of the election was a vindication of the policy and programme of the Progressive section which always warned the Pangalites of the dangers of merging themselves with the Government.

JUSTICITES WELCOMED.

The Congress has always been a nation-wide organisation and its doors are open to all those, who are pledged to fight under its banner for the speedy attainment of Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate methods. Mr. Ramdas welcomed the Justicites to the Congress fold, where just as violence is ruled out as being opposed to peaceful methods, communalism and sectarianism will be termed as non-legitimate methods, as the Congress creed is nationalism pure and unsullied.—Free Press.

MR. TARDIEU IN PARIS

LONDON. July 25.

M. Tardieu's interview mentioned in the Wasrington message is contained in the American monthly magazine "Nations Business." M. Tardieu himself is in Paris. —Reuter.

WILL OUR READERS HELP!

RAILWAY PASSENGER MISSING.

Manuel de Souza, aged 65 years, left Bombay by the Poona Passenger train at 2-45 p.m. on the 9th July with the intention of proceeding to Sanvordem (Goa). He has not been heard of since.

The gentleman in question is tall and stately, wearing a grey Cashmere shirt and has a canvas bag and bedding with him. He was travelling third class. His marks of identification are three fingers on the right hand, two having been blown off by a shot. Any information regarding his whereabouts may please be communicated to Ignatius de Souza No. 3, Pali, Hill, Bandra, (Bombay).

MR. BHARUCHA ON MAHATMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate Brother Bharucha on his having opened out his heart and mind full hundred percent. We now see how he kept Mahatma on the right track, and how it was not Mahatma who disagreed with Mr. Bharucha, but Mr. Bharucha who disagreed with Mahatma.

May God save Mahatma, now that he has not the guidance of Brother Bharucha.

As Mr. Bharucha says nothing about khadi, may I take that in this he still agrees with Mahatmaji? I hope good luck will be with the Spinners' Association.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
July 26.

Bombay's total mortality, viz. 529 for the week ended 23rd inst. was 31 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 30th week of 1926 when the mortality was 769 and death rate 31.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 679 and death rate 28.4.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

(Continued from page 6.)

Kolhapur, His Highness the Chief of Kagal, etc. The majority of the studs for horses are owned by Indian Princes. Now, Mr. Editor, if you have seen races in Bombay and Poona, you must have noticed that in the first and second Enclosures, the number of Indians is nearly 80 per cent. of those who attend. All these Indians pay the entrance fees and swell the income of the W.I.T. Club.

INDIANS: THE CHIEF SUPPORTERS.

Then you go to the Totalisator and you will find that more than 90 per cent. of the money invested in betting, comes from the pockets of the Indians. Besides those who are in the first and second Enclosures, there are always large crowds of ordinary people surrounding the Race Course. They are not only spectators of the sport but also potential sources of income for the Western India Turf Club. Thanks to Lord Sydenham, thanks to the members of the Legislature, since the introduction of the totalisator in place of the much-abused and much more misunder

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 27TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, please note that you have a wonderful adaptability to fresh environments and new developments. Before a man notoriously, known for his borrowing propensities you will pretend to be as poor as Lazarus; before your prospective father-in-law you will boast of your income running into four figures every week, besides having several lakhs to the credit in your bank account. Before confirmed bachelors you will talk of the joys of single life, whereas before a bevy of ladies you will make them all believe how miserable you feel without your life's helpmate, how, "on the life's solemn main" you rudderless and captainless ship is drifting hither and thither, and such piffle, and that you are desperately in search of a suitable one who would lift you out of the mire and place you on your domestic gadi. But for this opportunism of yours, paradoxical as it may sound, you would be winning many prizes and not missing golden opportunities which never return. You will go to the place of your girls and serenade beneath the window or balcony of her room, and sing the infatuated lover's song expecting presents of the flower you have in view. And by Jove, surely you will receive flowers from most of them, with the only difference that you will receive them inside pots hurled at you from the balcony! In this way, being after many bright lamps you will like a moth or butterfly lose your head or at least singe your wings. Years will roll on, and it will be too late for you. Ponder, therefore, over the sage words of the Indian fakir who reminds the mortals in these pregnant words: "Juvani nind-bhar soya, boodhapa dekh ke roya, Nabiji asra teyrra," that is, "the whole of your youth you passed in sleep (frittered away) and now seeing your old age you are weeping and asking for the help (mercy) of the Prophet."

(To-day Saturn will be in square with Mars. This presages great difficulties, and crises, also earthquakes. Let Baldwins, Birkenheads and Blacketts beware!)

stood Bookies, middle class people such as clerks and students, poorer class people such as peons, hamals, and workmen toiling in the mills and workshops, have got easy means for betting. I have been on the Race Course in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta and other places for at least twenty years; it is my confirmed opinion that it is the totalisator and totalisator alone that has encouraged gambling on the Race Course amongst the middle and even poor classes to an enormous and alarming extent. And, for this gambling, the Club is also responsible, because sometime ago, it had opened a third class enclosure for these classes. Fortunately, thanks to public agitation, this enclosure has now disappeared. But still the crowds of thousands of persons around the Ring are a fruitful source of income to the Club. Five, six and sometimes ten partners combine and buy a ticket in the second enclosure for Rs. 5 for the purpose of betting. Besides these, there are secret bucket shops in Bombay and Poona. Inspite of the vigilance of the police, these bucket shops exist and carry on a big business at the time of each meeting of the races. You will see then, that from the point of (1) ownership of horses, (2) entry fees, (3) course fees, (4) gate-money and (5) income from betting, it is on the support of the 90 per cent. of Indians that the W.I.T. Club exists and it is to Indian money that the present sound position of the Club is due. Now any fair-minded man will imagine that the Indians must have a predominant voice in the affairs of the Club. But what do we find? As far as I know, Indian members are only 10 per cent. of the European members. New applicants have no chance to be admitted as members of the Club. I think the standing majority of the Europeans is preserved with a view that the Indians cannot interfere in the affairs of the Club. If that is not the object, I challenge the authorities of the Club to explain why Indians are in a hopeless minority? Will the Turf Club publish the list of its members, Europeans and Indians, during the last ten years? How many applications are received every year from Indians who desire to be members and which have been refused? What are the reasons for such refusals?

The same is the case with regard even to Stand memberships. Indians are not even permitted, with a few exceptions, to be Stand Members.

HOW MANY INDIANS ARE STEWARDS?

The W.I.T. Club gets public money from a variety of sources, such as gate-money, entry fees, membership fees and about 14 per cent. from betting income. But the public has no voice in the affairs of the Club. With solitary instances, such as those of Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy, Indians have been debarred from being Stewards of the Club. The Stewards occupy the most important position. It is they who manage the races. They appoint the judges. All other officials are appointed by them. It is in their power to encourage or discourage the country-bred horses. It is in their hands to purify the Race Course. I do not know how these Stewards are elected. My opinion is that the election is always run on a system which is tantamount to a caucus. Has the W.I.T. Club ever asked its members to submit nominations for the election of Stewards? For the present, I will set aside the question of the procedure adopted with regard to the election of Stewards. I desire to know why Indians, as a rule, are debarred from being Stewards. Why should half the number of Stewards be not Indians? There are always one or two Indians as Stewards, but my experience leads me to think that they are mere figure-heads. May I here ask why a man of the position of Mr. M. Goculdas was not elected a Steward this year? Even the man in the street will admit, so far as racing experience is concerned, there is no one in Bombay who can be compared with Mr. M. Goculdas. Mr. M. Goculdas has been connected with the W.I.T. Club for the last 35 years. His career as a sportsman is brilliant. Those is no one who does not love him. The public have got complete confidence in his judgment. By not electing him as a Steward, the Club has not only done him a great injustice, it has done a harm to its own reputation. The racing public know the reason why even such a person is not elected a Steward. This one case proves my argument that the Club is a monopoly for the Europeans only.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF COUNTRY-BREDS.

All over the civilised world, the Horse Race is a National Sport. It is a mistake to consider it as only a source of gambling. Gambling there is, even excessive gambling, but the primary object is to give encouragement to the breeding of good horses. In this age of motor vehicles, the horse has lost its old supreme position as a useful animal for farms, for riding, for driving and even for military purposes, the horse will not play the same part as in the past. But inspite of motor vehicles, the horse has still its place in the utility of things and even in war inspite of disarmament, the cavalry has not disappeared from the field of action and for a long time, it will occupy its old position. For the safety of the State, the horse has its place as men and munitions. Every National Government must have a good supply of horses fit for cavalry. Has the Indian Swarajist ever thought of this? If so, why does he raise an outcry against horse races? I make an appeal to the Swarajists to demand that races in India should be 'nationalised' just as they desire the Public Services to be nationalised. With my experience of twenty years, I charge the managers of the Race Clubs in India with having denationalised the Races. There is no real encouragement to country-bred horses. The Western India Turf Club has sometimes posed as the friend of country-bred horses, but how untenable their claim is, I will show in this article.

The Western India Turf owes its origin to the Arab-breed. Years ago there were no English horses on our Turfs. Some twenty-five years ago, the English horses began to be imported in small numbers. Fortunately, all the races were run for Arab horses and a few for Australian horses. Gradually, the Arab and the Australian were displaced by the English horses. Before 1918, there was no place for the country-bred. The Great War taught many lessons to our Government. One of such lessons was that for the purposes of obtaining good and serviceable mounts, it was necessary to encourage the country-bred horses. The W.I.T. Club opened its Race Course for the country-bred in 1918. Since 1918, the number of country-bred horses in India has increased, but the W.I.T. Club has reduced the stakes for country-bred horses! It has always kept the number of races for country-bred so insignificant that the owners of the country-bred horses find the game not at all paying to them. If, in the last nine years, the number of country-bred horses in India has increased, it was expected that the W.I.T. Club would proportionately increase the number of Races for them and would increase stake-money in order to encourage the owners of the studs, but the Club has done nothing of the sort. On the contrary, it has reduced stake-money. Fact that the W.I.T. Club is for the encouragement of country-breds?

What is the result of this anti-national policy of the Club? Comparison of sale prices of country-breds tells its own pathetic story. Yearlings from Mysore studs fetched in 1921-22 from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 7,000; yearlings from Sirur State studs used to fetch in 1921-22 more than Rs. 3,000, but last year, the Mysore Stud, could not get more than Rs. 1,500 for three and four year old horses. No more comment is necessary.

MISERABLE PERCENTAGE FOR COUNTRY-BRED.

The Poona season will commence this week. You will find that Races for English horses are 75 per cent.; for Arabs 20 per cent. and for country-bred 5 per cent.

The stake-money for home-breds is not 1|16 of that given for English horses.

I will give you some idea about the stake-money for different kinds of horses for all the meetings fixed for the Poona season. The stake-money for English, Arab and the Country-bred are as follows:—

	Rs.
English horses ..	5,74,000
Arab horses ..	1,92,000
Country-breds ..	35,050

These figures clearly prove that the stake-money for home-breds is not even one sixteenth of that given for English horses.

Now take the instance of South Africa. Twenty-five years ago, South African races consisted of imported English horses. The South Africanders took up the question of home-breeds. They began to improve their own breed and now 80 per cent. of the horses run are country-bred.

THE STORY OF THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

In order to show how the Western India Turf Club encourages home-bred horses, I must relate here the story of the Eclipse Stakes in Bombay and the Atlantic Stakes in Poona. The stakes-money for these two races is very high. It is about Rs. 1,50,000. When these races were initiated in 1924, it was pomposly announced that the object of keeping stakes-money so very high was to encourage the breed of country-bred horses. If that was so, why has the Club reduced the stake-money for home-breds? Not only this, but the authorities of the Club have admitted geldings for the races! Will the Stewards explain whether it is possible to improve the breed with the help of geldings? It is a well-known fact that for classical races like the Derby, St. Ledger, etc., in England geldings are ineligible. You cannot breed horses from eunuchs. Now, what is the object of admitting geldings for a race the ostensible object of which is the encouragement of home-breds? If geldings are admitted, it opens a way for importing English horses for which fancy prices are paid. Does your reader know how many horses for race purposes are imported from England every year? India pays at least Rs. 20 lakhs every year for this luxury of English horses. This is nothing but exploitation of India in the domain of sport. Will the Turf Club stop this ruinous policy?

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SURVEY OF PROGRESS.

About a year ago the Government of Bombay published an account of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Project since its inception in July 1923. Since then much headway has been made in several directions. The following is a brief survey of he progress made up to the end of March 1927.

The scheme is divided into 5 circles of superintendence with a Chief Engineer at the head. One Superintending Engineer is in charge of the construction of the Barrage and the head regulators of the canals, including the first 12 miles of the perennial channel to feed the Eastern Nara while the remaining Superintending Engineers are in charge of canal construction.

In the Lloyd Barrage Circle two townships one on either bank of the river have been constructed to facilitate the execution of works, the larger of the two townships being on the right bank. This main Right Bank township is provided with a hospital with 24 beds, a bazar, market and an institute, while the smaller township on the left bank is provided with a dispensary, bazaar, market and small institute. The two townships provide accommodation for 18 officers of and above the rank of Assistant Executive Engineers and 468 officials of Assistant Engineer's rank and below, close to the site of works. In addition, cooly lines have been construction and more are under construction for the accommodation of semi-skilled labour on both banks of the river. These when completed will house 2,280 men of all classes. Each township is provided with an independent water supply both for drinking purposes and for works.

A large electric generating station has been erected on the right bank with six diesel engine alternator sets of a total capacity of 2,350 K.W. The total units generated during the year 1926-27 was 6,17,000 at a cost of 3.5 annas per unit including depreciation, repairs and all running expenses.

On each side of the river a well equipped workshop with electric power has been erected and fitted for repairs and maintenance of the plant used in construction. The one on the right bank is larger than that on the left and is provided with a small foundry for iron and brass castings. They carry out repairs to machinery employed in other Circles as well as for the Barrage works proper.

On each bank of the river a concrete floor measuring 600' x 52' has been laid down, on which large concrete blocks measuring 10' x 5' x 3' and 5' x 3' x 1 1|2' for the river bed protection on the downstream side of the Barrage and the Cannal beds below the regulators are moulded. Each set of plant consists of a 12 tons 60 feet span Goliath Crane, a travelling mixer gantry with concrete mixer, a travelling ramp for 2'-0" gauge waggons and hoppers and elevators for stone, sand, lime and cement. These block moulding yards will have to deal with:—

13,300 blocks 10' x 5' x 3' each weighing 8.5 tons 8,000 blocks 5' x 3' x 1 1|2' each weighing 1.25 tons or a total weight of 1,23,000 tons.

The actual construction of the regulators for the canal heads which form the flanks of the Barrage proper was commenced in the Autumn of 1926. The cocerdams of interlocked steel sheet piling are probably the largest ever constructed. The outer wall of each cofferdam consists of a line, of steel sheet piling driven into the river bed (to depths varying from 5' to 25' according to the level of the bed) so as to leave their tops above an early June flood level.

WORLD'S LARGEST GROUP OF EXCAVATORS.

The four Canal Circles have been occupied in Surveys, preparation of working designs of Canals, acquisition of land for Canals, construction of buildings and the excavation of main and branch canals both by mechanical and manual labour. The designs have been prepared for practically all the main canals, branches and major subsidiary channels and excavation has been carried out during the year with 32 mechanical excavators of various types. Eight more mechanical excavators are in course of erection and 4 are under supply There will thus be 44 mechanical excavators of various sizes in operation during the year 1927-28, the largest group of such excavators ever assembled anywhere in the world.

EARTHWORK.

The total amount of earthwork contemplated in the project estimates on the main canal, branches, and Nara embankments is 500 crores Cf. The quantity to be done according to the working estimates will be approximately 425 crores Cft. and the total quantity done to the end of March 1927 is 70 crores. The quantity done represents a column 1.5 miles high with 100 yard sides.

The total capacity of the 32 dragline excavators which have been working during the year under report is 54 tons of earthwork excavated and dumped per minute, or 0.9 ton per second night and day for 5 1|2 days a week and 250 days in the year.

This represents the labour of 22,000 men working all the year round or 53,000 men working for 5 months of the year, the usual short season in Sind for this type of manual labour.

The first season's work was commenced during the year under review and it is expected that the Survey of India will complete its part of the task—the splitting up of the commanded area into main rectangles 2.5 miles by 1.6 miles or 2,560 acres—by the year 1930.

The further subdividing of these main rectangles into smaler ones down to the 16 acres plots will be carried out by the staff under the Revenue Officer of this Scheme.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

During the year ending 31st March 1927 the work of acquisition of the land for digging the canals, branches, distributaries, etc., has been continued by the special staff under the Revenue Officer. Since the inception of the project nearly 22,000 acres of land have been thus acquired at a cost of nearly 40 lakhs of rupees, the average cost being thus about Rs. 180 per acre. Out of this over 11,000 acres was acquired during the year under report at a cost of over 13 lakhs, at an average rate of Rs. 112 per acre. Since these figures represent the prices that have now to be paid in Sind for land which has only a precarious and seasonal supply of water, and land will obviously be much more valuable when it has an assured and permanent supply from the Barrage canals, they afford some indication of the extreme moderation of the estimates which have so far been made of receipts which can be hoped for from sales of land.

The whole progress of the work on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme is being programmed with a view to permit of irrigation being commenced by the new canals in the "abkalani" season of 1931.

5 CRORES SPENT.

The total expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1927 is approximately Rs. five crores.

LORD SWAYTHLING'S ESTATE

DETAILS OF DISPOSAL

LONDON, July 25.

Lord Swaythling left unsettled personal estate of 400,000 sterling. His father, the first peer left 1,150 thousand. Lord Swaythling left the bulk of the estate to his wife and also left 12,000 on trusts, for his third son Iver who last January secretly married a typist girl. He left 30,000 on trust for each other son and 20,000 on trust for each daughter. He has nominated his sons in order of seniority to succeed him as partner in the firm of Samuel Montagu and Company.—Reuter's

CEYLON COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ormsby-Gore announced that the Commission to Ceylon would Consist of Lord Donoughmore, Chairman, Sir Mathew Nathan, Sir Geoffrey Butler and Doctor Drummond Shields.—Reuter.

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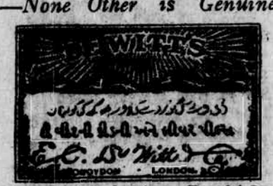

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SIX PENCE

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 8.)

mittee's Report was published and now in July 1927 a Bill is being presented to the Legislative Council. No one needs doubt now that the Government mills grind slowly.

But they would not grind well. In the second paragraph of the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the draft of the Bill, one reads "The recommendations made by the (University Reforms) Committee and the criticism thereon have been fully considered and the present Bill has been drafted in order to give effect to such of the proposals as require legislation". The Bill, however, deals with only one recommendation, that re the Reform of the Senate and forgets another equally important, the creation of additional University centres, particularly one at Poona. If Senate-Reform was all that was aimed at where was the need of a special committee sitting for over a year? That question was already considered by a committee appointed by the Bombay University to consider the Calcutta University Commission's Report, in 1920. If the present Bill were introduced then it might have been regarded as a progressive measure. But in 1927, after all the noise made by the University Reform Committee's Report and when other Universities are making rapid strides towards progress, it is too much to expect people to be satisfied with a Bill dealing with the comparatively minor problem of the Reform of the Senate.

NEW UNIVERSITY CENTRES.

The absence of elected representatives in the Senate is no doubt a grievance, but thanks to the presence of men like Sir Pherozshah, the Bombay University Senate, though composed mainly of nominated members has till recently enjoyed the confidence of the educated public and the question of Senate Reform has not been as acute in Bombay as it was in Madras. The great problem before the University of Bombay has been the problem creaed by the heterogenous character of the area under its jurisdiction and the presence of a highly developed educational centre in Poona, in some respects eclipsing the educational reputation of Bombay itself. As stated by Dr. Burns in his evidence before the University Reforms Commitee, Poona breathes a University atmosphere, and as in Calcutta, Madras or Allahabad the University of Bombay cannot concentrate all Post-Graduate Research in Bombay. There are already two Universities in the Presidency and a recognition of this fact is every day becoming more and more urgent. The University Reforms Committee, with great sagacity recognised it and simultaneously with the Reform of the University Senate it recommended the creation of a University centre in Poona and at no distant date, similar centres in Ahmedabad, Karachi and Dharwar. This has been also the opinion of the present University Senae which fully endorsed the above recommendations. But the Bill before us ignores this essential and legislates for a comparatively non-essential item.

ILL-CONSIDERED MEASURE.

I do not propose to carry on a detailed examinaion of the bill in this article. I shall do it in the next. But it may be pointed out that out of about 160 members only 35 get in by direct election by individual voters. They thus form an insignificant minority and will be constantly breaking their heads against the block of about 100 nominated and ex-officio members. The new Senate, therefore, will continue to be almost as irresponsible to public opinion as the present Senate is and our great problems like education through the mother tongue, the encourgement of Modern Indian Languages of indigenous culture, or of the study of Indian History will remain unsolved as before. One may naturally ask. Why then has the Minister of Education sponsored this ill-considered measure? Possibly for two reason: because of its microscopic advance, the Government bloc will support it and because of its apparently inexpensive character the Council will not oppose it. The awakening, however will not be too long to come. At the next Budget in November 1927, the Minister of Education will have to consider a heavy demand from the University to meet the deficit caused by the Rector's salary and the travelling expenses of Fellows and Syndics and Members of the Academic Council. The deficit is sure to be too big to be made up by adjustments in the ordinary budget and it can be met only by a Government grant or a rise in the Examination Fees. It is estimated that the reform is going to cost the University about Rs. 1,00,000 more for travelling expenses only, a sum which is recommended by the University Reforms Committee for the projected University at Poona, and this might convince us that the apparently expensive Provincial Universities offer to us the cheapest route to progress.

(To Be Continued.)

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At to-day's meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal National Bank with the managing director in the chair a scheme for reorganisation of the bank as recommended by the Committee of Enquiry was adopted. —A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, editor of "Forward," who was recently convicted of a charge of sedition, and whose sentence was reduced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment by the High Court, surrendered himself on Monday to the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and was taken to the Central Jail, where he is lodged.—A. P.

Jewellery shops in Colombo have been victimised, the police say, by three well-bred women, who have carried the art of shop-lifting to great perfection.—Free Press.

Judgment was delivered on Monday at Ahmedabad in the defamation case filed by Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai against the printer and editor of "Virshasan," a local Jain weekly. The accused were sentenced to pay Rs. 500 each in fine, or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for two months.—A. P.

The death occurred from typhoid fever at Belgaum on Sunday afternoon of Mr. Mangaonkar, sub-Judge at Islampur, in Satara District.—A. P.

News has reached Delhi that the Lahore High Court has dismissed the appeal of four persons Binoya, Govinda, Brindaban and Bansi, accused of disturbing the public peace during Bakr-Id last year.—A. P.

At a largely attended meeting of Muslims held at Randeria School Hall, on Sunday night, under the chairmanship of Maulvi Abdulla Misri, resolutions protesting against the attack on Holy Prophet were passed.—Free Press.

A meeting of Muhammadans of Broach was held this evening at the Broach Juma Musjid protesting against the decision of the Punjab High Court in the "Rangila Rasool" case.—A. P.

A protest meeting of Muslims of Kaira District Charotar held on Sunday passed resolutions protesting against the judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case and requesting Government to issue an ordinance prohibiting publication of such publications and demanding removal of Justice Daleep Singh from office.

At a public meeting, held at Nagpur on Sunday night, Dr. Moonje presiding, a resolution condemning the Khan-Pa-nandikar marriage as harmful to the Hindu Society was passed, a few voting against. —Free Press.

The fourth session of the Aruvankadu Cordite Factory workers conference was held on 22nd and 24th instant, at Madras Mr. H. M. Joshi. M.L.A., presiding.

Mr. Joshi congratulated the Union on the work it has done during the past three years.—Free Press.

RUSSO-TURKISH COMMERCIAL TREATY

In March last a treaty was concluded between Russia and Tuurkey. There are statesmen who hold that. There are several terms in this treaty which have been kept secret and which are quite the contrary of those that have been published. "I am huriyat" a Constatinople paper, writes as follows about this Treaty:—

"Formerly Russia was our greatest enemy. But the recent Russo-Turkish treaty has been a source of friendship between us and it has greatly strengthened the Russo-Turkish Union. This treaty has ended finally the cause of difference between Turkey and Russia. The Tsaist regime in Russia which was one of he principal causes of the Great War has disappeared. Russia wanted to sacrifice Turkey for achieving her selfish ends but she fell a victim to her own ambition and suffered seriously. How strange is it, that the same Russia is now our fastest friend and is proving of considerable help to us in duping ouur enemies away from us

Our desire has always been to help any rising in Ruussia that was against the rest of Europe. And exactly at the moment when we desired that the Russians were longing that we the Turks should gain victory over our enemies. Any two States which are sincere and united are bound to derive economic benefits by their mutual understanding. Two such States have entered into this treaty on the field of the Great War where both of them were fighting for their freedom. We shall strictly abide by the stipulations of this agreement because it would be a leinous crime on our part to break these stipulations.

The Greek Press also has not been slow in discussing this important matter. One of the Athens papers writes:—

"It would be a folly on our part to think lightly or ignore the Russo-Turkish Commercial agreement. Tuupkish authorities are trying their best not to disturb the friendly relations between Moscow and Angora. On the other hanl, the Russians are trying not to hurt Turkey in any away. Because the Russians think that the agreement will create a very good feeling about them in the Islamic world.

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Short Cuts to Beauty

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes' each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary colliandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

Eminent Mussalmans

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patriots who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen. In the building up of our composite nationality Mahomedans no less than Hindus and Parsis have taken a leading part and an attempt is made in this volume to put on record not only the lives and doings of many leaders of Muslim thought in India but also to mark their distinctive contributions to the evolution of Indian polity and culture. Among such leaders have been reformers statesmen, judges, educationists, lawyers and politicians. Commencing from Sir Syed Ahmed, the story is brought down to this day.

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(3) All answers must be written in clear handwriting.

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ANSWER :—
Yes.

QUESTION.—
On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms ?

ANSWER :—
15th November 1927.

QUESTION :—
When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience ?

ANSWER :—
He is not likely to do so.

QUESTION :—
What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills ;

ANSWER :—
Rs. 34 per share.

QUESTION :—
What will be the condition of the crop according to American Cotton Bureau's Weather Report to be published on the 8th August.

ANSWER.—
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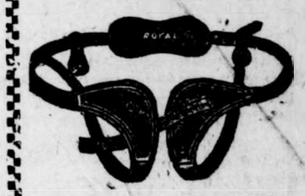

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER II.

Princess Flame stood before the mirror in her room, winding around her head the innumerable folds of a 'safa', which fell in the ten yards of its brilliant length and rainbow hues behind her and was caught up and held up the hands of Lakshmi, the native ayah, who had accompanied Flame and her brother Digvizay to England nine years ago.

As she twisted and folded the gorgeous fabric, Flame spoke, more to herself than her soliary audience.

"Women are slaves. Do you realize, Lakshmi, that you and I and all of us are slaves, neither more nor less, but chiefly more?"

"Not English women," answered Lakshmi, taking her mistress literally.

"Perhaps they less than others, and Americans less than any. They are beginning to get emancipated. But on the whole, women everywhere are slaves. And the women of our race more than any. Indian women merely live for husband and children. Their whole lives from birth to death are made up first of sex attraction anh afterwards of its inevitable consequences—family cares. Think of it, Lakshmi! The absurdity of things; the birth that ends in death, the freakishness of our so called civilization, that age-old law that whatever you have or are you must transmit it to your offspring. Do you know, Lakshmi, that we women—you and I among the rest—torch-bearers, the handers-on, from one generation to another."

Lakshmi looked bewildered. She had heard this "bad talk" many times before.

"Every women", she answered with arms folded across her meagre chest, "living for husban' and children. What else is there? Nothing."

"Some women," corrected Flame. "Not all. There are those who refuse to bend low in humility and adoration before a man, saying in effect if not in actual words, 'My lord, here am I, the waiting vessel of your lordship's pleasure. Possess me, or I die!'"

Lakshmi looked shocked now as well as bewildered.

"It is not good," she said, raising her small hands in the gesticulation, "all this education. Very bad thing. Of what use to Flame Saheb is this learning? It is not good."

Flame turned and looked at the ayah as she squatted cross-legged on the floor of her mistress's bedroom, the billowing yards of muslin between them.

"You are like a child, Lakshmi," she said. "Believing in childish things. Love, for instance. Love, love.....to you is everything, as it is to all Indian women, who are no sooner born than they are betrothed. Do you imagine I could be happy as the toy of a lover, to moon all day and embrace all night? Faugh!"

"Lover!" eshoed the ayah in scandalized tones. "No matter for lover; husband much better. But where now will be found one to marry Princess Sahib? She is defiled with this too much learning."

The Indian woman regarded her nursling with a fierce, yet tender regard. Flame was saved the opportunity of a reply by a knock at the door. An English servant had brought a message. Mrs. Lightfoot would be obliged if the Princess would go down at once. Breakfast was early, as Ajit was leaving immediately.

Flame plucked the half-made turban from her head and prepared to obey the call.

The sending of these twin children of an Eastern prince to be educated in England had been something in the nature of a desperate experiment. Their father, His Highness the Maharajah of the important State of Rajistan, had always been friendly to England, and an admirer of English ways; but it was on the persuasion of his brother, Sir Rajendra Roya that the thing had really become an accomplished fact. Sir Rajendra with his Rajput troops had been one of the first of those loyal Indian princes who had so nobly responded to the call of the King-Emperor for aid in the day of trouble. He had fought, first in France and later in Palestine, and now had returned home covered with wounds and glory, with a world-wide reputation for personal valour and sagacity in Council. He it was who had told his brother:

"Send both the children to England. Let the girl as well as the boy be taught as Western girls are taught—to ride, to swim, to drive a car, to study, to learn. I have seen much, I have travelled far, and I say that as Rajputs we have much to learn. Three things have I seen in my own country that are wrong. First, our land system; about which we will talk again, second, child marriages; and third, the seclusion of our women. Let the women be free; for how else can they who are themselves not free be the true inspirations, the mothers of a race of free men? When there is no equality between men and women there can be no respect. It is not well when the man looks down on the woman as on an inferior. Therefore let the girl go forth to England also, and learn the English ways, for them are good."

"It was Bryan who had named her Flame. When, as a timid child of ten she with her twin brother Dick, had arrived in England as the wards of his uncle, Professor Lightfoot, to receive the much vaunted English education, Bryan, then a tall youth of sixteen, had noticed the shy girl with the golden face, and Indian eyes, jet black hair plaited in tight little tails all round the small head, and said:

"What is thy name, O Indian maiden?" (He had just had an orgy of Hiawatha.)

"Kesuda," answered the child.

"Sounds like heathen gibberish! What's it mean, if anything?"

"It mean a flower of my land, a very beautiful flower," said the child in her clipped and broken English.

"But which flower" questioned the boy. "What colour is your flower?"

"It is the colour of sunset, and it mean 'Flame of the Forest.'"

"Flame of the Forest! But that is beautiful," said the boy. "And somehow it suits you. You are just like a flame, you know. Not your hair, or your eyes or your mouth specially, but you....all of you. You are like a fierce little hot flame....I shall call you Flame."

Flame was wearing Indian dress to-day, in honour of Ajit, who, just through Sandhurst, was leaving for India, where he had a commission in the army of Rajistan.

As she passed downstairs, the voluminous native skirt touching the floor, and rustling noisily with the stiff embroideries of gold thread with which it was lavishly adorned, Flame thought how glad she would be to see the last of Ajit. During the week he had spent with his cousins, he had constantly reminded her of things she had almost succeeded in forgetting. Things of that time before the sea voyage, which cut her life in two and which, when she looked back upon it, appeared to her mind's eye dark and cloudy, in contrast with the life in England. What were freedom and an English education for if not to make it easy to forget quickly and completely.....the dark shadow days. For Ajit and Flame had been betrothed, in Indian fashion, when little more than babes, and he, Ajit, had a way of making Flame remember that fact.

Mrs. Lightfoot—kind, amiable—poured out the coffee, preoccupied in seeing that her husband ate what she termed a proper breakfast; he had been known to pass his napkin across his mouth and rise from the table under the impression that he had eaten a good meal, not having tasted a morsel. His absent-mindedness was such that he had been taught in the act of leaving the house to catch a train to town with a pair of trousers draped over his arm, under the impression that it was an overcoat.

Dick was late, as usual, but Ajit was in his place. A letter with an Indian post mark lay on Flame's plate. She tore it open and was instantly immersed in its contents which, written in Hindi, sprawled untidly over the page. It was signed, "Your sister in despair, Chundra."

Presently she looked up from her perusal of her letter and enquired of the assembled company generally:

"What sort of man is the Rajah Sahib of Veragadh. Do you know him at all?"

"A dreadful old rufian," answered Ajit promptly. "Is he dead? He ought to have been deposed and poisoned years ago, or better still, strangled at birth. What's happened to him?"

"What age is he?" pursued Flame, answering his question with another.

"Um, let me see. Oh! quite an old bird, something over fifty; dyes his beard red—with henna, you know; weighs seventeen stone, and has about six chins. Four in front and two behind. Has he received his deserts at last? Is he poisoned, or deposed?" he enquired amiably.

"Neither," answered Flame, with a strange terrible, diamond hardness. "Only....they are going to marry Chandra to him!"

Ajit gave vent to a subdued whistle. Then:

"Oh, rot! Daljit would never allow it. Chandra is a mere child, and this Rajah Veragadh is fifty, and damned old and wicked. Besides, the man already has a wife. He married a Persian princess, the Rani Goulaba I think her name was, who is said to be a regular termagant, and keeps him and the State in order. Veragadh is a minor State, and unprogressive, very much behind the times. Your correspondent has got hold of some chatter of the bazars. Who is your letter from? The thing is absurd. Those zenana friends of yours are out for excitement and have found a mare's nest."

"No. Chundra herself tells me in this letter that she is betrothed, with our brother his Highness' consent; and the marriage will take place in about six weeks!"

Flame was livid and almost speechless with indignation.

"Must be some mistake," remarked Ajit, and on the words, Dick, otherwise Prince Digvizay of Rajistan, entered.

"Morning, everybody," he remarked avily as he drew in his chair next to Flame and accepted a cup of coffee. "What's a mistake, Ajit?"

Ajit growled something unintelligible into his napkin.

Seated side by side, as now, the likeness between these twin children of an Eastern harem was extraordinary.

"What's it all about, Flame?" he asked.

"Nothing much that need trouble your peace," said Flame bitterly. "Merely one girl's life ruined, one girl's heart broken. But pouf! what is that? There are plenty more girls."

"Can you explain?" he turned to his cousin Ajit. "I have a clean conscience myself, and hanged if I can tell what Flame is driving at."

"Flame has heard from Chundra this morning, who has written saying her betrothal to the Rajah of Veragadh has already taken place and the marriage will be in six weeks. I don't wonder Flame is furious. The Rajah is almost an old man—over fifty, and Chundra isn't quite fourteen. I'm surprised at Daljit."

"Daljit! What does he trouble?" said Flame hardly.

"What a rotten shame!" said Dick indignantly. "What are you going to do about it, Flame?"

"I, What can I do? What power have I? I am merely a woman, and in India women have no voice. We may just as well be dumb. My poor little Chundra!"

Tears fell thick and fast, though Flame was no cry-baby. "She begs me to save her!" she said chokingly. "She says"—she took up one of the sheets—"'Oh, Flame you are so strong, so brave; you are not afraid even of Daljit himself. But I am only timid, and this Highness of Veragadh fills me with horror and loathing. Save me! I thought to smash my bangles and mix the piece of glass with my food and so die swiftly. That was what I meant to do, but they have taken my bangles from me.....'"

The pitiful letter continued in the same heartbroken strain.

Mrs. Lightfoot had disappeared on her morning visit to the kitchen, the Professor was still secluded behind his paper. The three Indians sat on, talking the matter of the little Chundra's marriage.

"What has come over Dalijit?" Flame asked the question over and over again. "To give his sister to that old rufian. Ajit—Dick—answer me. Can nothing be done? You are men, surely you have some suggestion to make. Are you going to stand aside and see this horrible thing permitted? Speak! I'm waiting to hear what ideas you both have on the subject. Go on.....Dick!"

Both Ajit and Dick shook their heads.

"You see, the Maharajah is the head of our house, and he has absolute right to dispose of his sister—yes, and all his female relatives in marriage. No one can gainsay him. He is within his rights. What object he can have in allying himself through Chundra, with such a decadent old rascal as Veragadh though——"

"So there's nothing to be done!" burst out Flame. "And you call yourselves men. At last I find the measure of man—of our men, at least."

With a gesture of hopeless abandon she hid her face in her arms, among the cups and saucers and sobbed wildly.

"Don't cry, Flame!" Ajit left his chair and came round and put his hand on her down-bent head in the enfolding sari. "Listen, I shall reach Rajistan in a short three weeks. I will speak to His Highness, put before him Chundra's dislike, reluctance. I will tell him what she feels about this marriage. No man wants an unwilling bride, and once Daljit knows how Chundra feels about the affair the whole thing is off. Now don't cry any more."

"Listen to this," said the Professor, suddenly peering from behind his newspaper. "It's merely a small paragraph."

Like Greek statues in bronze, suddenly smitten with immobility, they paused.

"'The State of Rajistan is advertising for a new Secretary. Very soon it will be advertising for a new Maharajah.'"

Dick and Ajit exchanged significant glances, as they listened to this ominous and pithy pronouncement.

"That's what comes of keeping a few thousand Nautch girls, and making the marriages of favourite pigeons at the cost of a million rupees!" cried Flame indignantly. "Daljit will lose his throne, which his fathers have possessed without a break for a thousand years; and serve him right!" she added viciously. "If the good God will let him lose it, in time to save Chundra! But I suppose that would be too much to hope."

Drawing her sari over her face, she sat silent, a tense, tragic figure.

Neither Ajit nor Dick uttered a word of comment on the paragraph, or of criticism on their liege lord.

"They are putting the screw on the Indian princes more and more," observed the Professor conversationally. "Have you noticed how many of them are being pulled up lately?"

Dick said nothing. He was deep in thought. Ajit murmurred something, which might have meant anything.

"Quite right too!" said Flame. "If they assume to look after India, then, in God's name, let them do it."

The Professor had a deep-seated dislike of controversy in any shape or form. Seeing an argument pending he laid aside his paper and prepared to vacate his position. In the study there would at least be peace.

"Good-bye, sir" Ajit wrung his hand, intercepting him near the door as he was stealing away. "Thanks for your kindness and so on. I have already bidden good-bye to Mrs. Lightfoot. Come, Dick, we must be starting."

"Good-bye, Flame," he held her hand closely in his own and his gaze held her. "Don't wear yourself out trying to make the world over anew, tilting at windmills. Give it up, Flame," he ended softly. "Be happy."

"If only Chundra could be saved," Flame gave a strangled sob. "Oh! I know so well what it will be like, and it frightens me....." Her voice died in her throat. "Memories of purdah and of the harem life have eaten into my very soul! Will you try to save her—our little Chundra who already has seen such sorrow, whom life already has wounded so sorely. Ajit, will you? You will be there in three weeks' time. Will you do this for me, Ajit?"

"All that a man may do, I will do," he answered solemnly. "But, don't forget Flame, His Highness is within his rights: good-bye. All that can be done, I will attempt for Chundra and for you."

He followed Dick out to the waiting car: there was a grinding of gears; they were gone.

Flame walked slowly upstairs and changed her clothes. She cast from her with gesture of repugnance the Indian skirt with its unbelievably numerous folds and pleats and tore off the jewelled trinkets which tinkled on arms and ankles. Outside a click of tennis balls told her that Bryan was calling her to a game of singles.

"Ajit gone?" he asked, when they had exchanged greetings. She nadded. "And Dick's gone to Victoria to see him off".

"Lucky beggar, Ajit," remarked Bryan "When will my turn come? I would give"—he considered—"well, there's almost nothing I wouldn't give to get out there. What about a game?"

"Let's talk," said Flame. "I'm too worried to feel like tennis. An awful thing has happened, and I want to tell you about it."

"Dick meditating running off with the cigarette lady?"

"No!" answered Flame tartly. She wished Bryan would not be so hard on Dick. But when was Bryan not hard on anybody, himself included? "It's about Chundra, my little sister in India. They are going to make her marry a dreadful old man, an aged old "roue." Oh! it's too awful." She produced Chunudra's letter. "I do so want her to have a happy girlhood such as English girls have, such as I have had," sobbed Flame. "She's barely fourteen, poor little Chundra. Think of it. She was to come out here, in another month.....and now all this happening!"

"It's a rotten shame!" said Bryan hotly. "I thought that sort of nonsense, child marriages and so on, had been done away with nowadays. But don't worry, Chundra will find a way to get out if it, and if she doesn't, Ajit will put his spoke in the wheel. You say you told Ajit to stop it; he'll be there in a little over a fortnight. so it will be all right, I'm sure. Let me see, wasn't this the sister who was going to marry Dilawar?"

"Yes; and his dying like that so tragically, so suddenly nearly killed her. And that's only six months ago. She was to have come here, as you kow, in a month, when Uncle Raj comes over. And now, this! Daljit must be mad, stark, staring mad. I believe he is too."

"Poor Dilawar! He was one of the best. Do you remember his last leave? About the jolliest holiday we ever spent. Just through Sandhurst, and off take up his commission in the Indian Army, then to die of snake-bite, within a month of landing. Rotten luck! Ajit was never so popular at Sandhurst as Dilawar, and I think he noticed it. No wonder it nearly killed the little Chundra. And then to be given to a dissolute old ruffian like Veragadh! Ah, well!"

There fell a mournful silence.

"But perhaps," said Bryan hopefully "she doesn't mind so dreadfully much—you Indian girls—I don't mean you, of course—but Indian girls are so trained to obedience, they seem to find the happiness in just that one virtue—so perhaps Chundra isn't so unhappy after all".

"Isn't she?" rejoined Flame. "Isn't she? When she tells me in her letter that she had planned, when told of the fate awaiting her, to put broken glass in her food, and so die swiftly. She had broken up her bangles—those glass bangles Indian women wear, you know. But she was discovered, and now she says they have taken her bangles from her and she is closely watched."

Bryan gave a long, low whistle.

It's time all this traditionary rubbish is done away with." said he progressively. "India is the most conservative country in the world. No other country would have put up with these things all these centuries."

"If only there was something we could do!" sighed Flame, wiping her tears. "It seems so unfair that I should have freedom, education, everything, travel even, and Chundra, who would value it all quite as much as I do, should be shut up in purdah all her days. It makes me feel such a selfish pig."

"You couldn't help it, and it's sheer nonsense to talk like that. As it is, you seem to shoulder all the troubles of the whole family. Try not to mind, you poor little Flame."

He did not even put out his hand and touch hers, but he gave her one of those rare glances which seemed literally to warn and enfold her. If Flame had owned a kingdom she would have bartered it for that look. Somehow just having Bryan say that things would be all right made it seem so to her.

Flame was nearly cheerful, as she went into lunch.

LADY SCIENTIST.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Miss Vasundhrabai, M.A., of the Madras University who proceeded to England on Saturday by the s.s. "Razmak" for advanced studies in science. She has received a Government Scholarship and is the first Andhra lady to have this distinction.

BANSDA STATE.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Mr. N. K. Ambegaokar, Dewan of Bansda State, is to be congratulated on the production of a very readable and well got-up little book giving a historical sketch of the little Bansda State which nestles between Bansda on the North, Dharampur on the South and Surat District on the West. It is a difficult task well done since there are no known historical chronicles of the ancient beginnings of Bansda. The present little work chalks out the nucleus of a bigger work in contemptation by the author to be developed from the disconnected fragments that may be gathered only by laborious research in such material as is available in folk-lore, ancient ballads, old relics and inscriptions.

LITTLE BUT RICH.

Bansda is one of the small group of three second class States under the Political Agent at Surat. Only 215 square miles it is about 400 times smaller than Hyderabad and 150 times smaller than Mysore. With a population of only 44,594, which is about the 300th part of the population of Hyderabad it is a little State with a great history and rich natural resources. The greater part of the population is made up of primitive peoples. But among the "upper classes" may be found some Parsis, Mahommedans and Hindoos. Bansda enjoys an excellent rainfall—an average of over 80 inches and presents an appearance of fresh, green fields of rice. Its forests yield rich timber and it enjoys good stone quarries and geological resources that might be profitably exploited.

ANCIENT HHISTORY.

The rulers of Bansda are descended from the well-known, brave Solankies, viz. Mulraj and Sidhraj Jaisingh of Gujarat, whose throne, for a long time was the famous Anhilwar Patan. Before the 15th century these Solankies were the most powerful rulers in the whole of Gujarat, even the Mahommedan Governors of Gujarat of those days coming under their sway. According to available evidence a Solanki by name Bhuvanaditya flourished at Kanauj in the eleventh century. The well-known Mulrajdeo was the grandson of Bhuvanaditya. Chronicles and folk-lore provide evidence of the heroic deeds of many Rajput Princes directly descended from this great Rajput King Mulrajdeo one of whom, Dhavaldeo Solanki extended his territories by conquests so far as to make Dholka the seat of his capital in 1104.

Early in the 15th century while the Solankies were in their glory, Ahmedshah I, Sultan of Ahmedabad, bore down with a large army upon the three brothers, Jetmalji, Seranji and Vijayraji direct descendants of Dhavalded. The dauntless princes were overpowered, and their beloved fortress taken. Seeking new homes, the first found it in Sagwada, the second in Bansda and the third—it is not known. It is not definitely known what tribe or clan ruled in Bansda before the foundation of the Solanki dynasty, but tradition says that the Bheel Chiefs were once masters of the soil. Under Rajput rulers this part of the country was prosperous. In the vicinity of Bansda too, are to be found proofs of this. Solid foundations, extensive and well-built underground reservoirs and other ruins point to the existence of a large town near Bansda. Relics of old temples, irrigation works, fortified enclosures and royal habitations scattered in different directions point to the prosperity and civilization of the Rajput rule of that period.

There are also indications that the ancient States of Bansda once extended as far as the sea. Probably with the advance of the Mahomedans the ancient rulers were forced to shrink back for protection into the more interior and thickly-wooded parts of their dominions. This region now forms the State of Bansda.

MAHARAJA PRATAPSINGHJI

No fixed dates of historical changes being available up to the end of the 15th century, the period after that may be taken to represent the regular history of the present Solanki rulers of Bansda. We thus commence from Muldeoji Solanki, founder of the present State of Bansda. And skipping the gulf of several generations (whose history is briefly sketched in the book under review but which history we have not space to consider) we come to Maharaja Pratapsinghji (1864-1911) the late father of the present ruler. The young prince had a sound education in Rajkumar College, Rajkot which contributed to his success as a popular ruler of wide sympathies.

Of an amiable disposition and literary taste and attainments, on assuming the reins of administration in 1885, he introduced many reforms in various departments of his State, among which may be mentioned: (1) the substitution of the crude "Bhag batai" system of land assessment by the system of assessment in each. (2) the advancement of primary education by making it free. (3) the establishment of hospitals and the attention paid to sanitation and the general health of the public.

The year 1911 was marked by the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Maharajah's long and propotious reign.

MAHARAJA INDRASINHJI

The late Maharaja died in 1911, worn out by his benign labours, having established the foundations of a progressive Government. He was succeeded by the present ruler, Maharaul Shri Indrasinhji at the age of 23. Educated at Rajkot and under private tutors, and brought up under the wise personal guidance and training of his late father, Maharaja Indrasinhji promptly gave himself up to the labours of uplifting the tone of the general administration, thereby considerably ameliorating the condition of the ryots.

A few of the important reforms of his reign may be tabulated:

(1) Revised land-survey and settlement which is being prepared.

(2) Primary and secondary education made free throughout the Raj. A free night-school for adults and class for training of women in home industries have also been opened.

(3) Forest administration remodelled on improved lines. Free scholarships provided for training of students in Forestry, Agriculture and Civil Engineering.

(4) Inauguration of Municipal body on principle of election, with powers to prepare their own budgets and certain executive powers.

(6) Popularising of fruit-growing by maintaining an extensive nursery for free distributuion of seeds and grafts.

(7) Encouragement for new industries.

(8) The Bansda Balashram in which boys of backward classes are given training in general knowledge and arts and crafts and various human amenities.

(9) Construction of new roads and buildings towards town-improvement.

The Rajasaheb took a very active part in helping the British with help in men, money and materials during the Great War. A total sum of Rs. 2,04,693 was spent on this object.

To sum up: The history of the small State of Bansda is the history of the evolution of order out of chaos. More precisely it is the history of the development of progressive Government from the chaotic rule of the primitive races of Bheels and similar tribes. Once avoided for its bad climate and risky jungles and mountain ravines, snice the advent of the British rule in India, the rulers of Bansda have co-operated to turn Bansda into "a sanitorium and a paradise of Gujarat."

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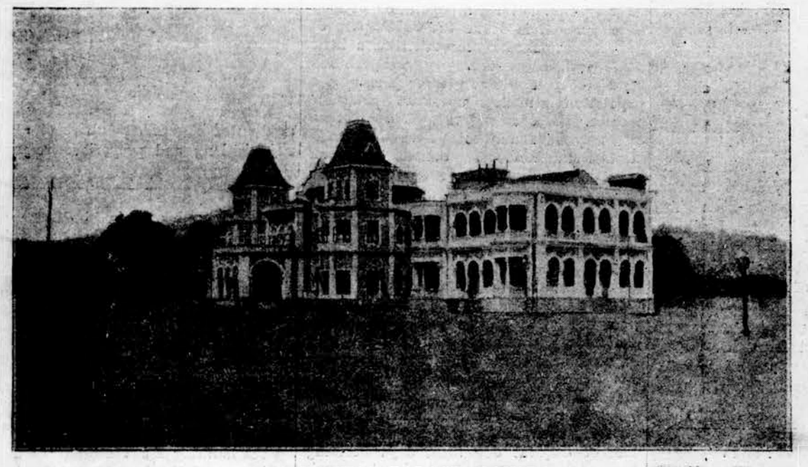
THE BANSDA STATE



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Maharaul Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji,
Raja Saheb of Bansda.

DELHI GATE—OLD PALACE—BANSDA.

OLD PALACE, BANSDA.

P. P. A.
The Home Department, Government of India bade farewell to Sir Alexander Muddiman, ex-Home Member, Government of India before his departure for England.

Jirage.
A group of girl actors in the Health Play enacted on the occasion of the Maternity, Infant Welfare and Public Health Conference held at Poona on the 17th instant.

P. P. A.
A Conference of Indian Railway Engineers was held recently at Simla. Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways is sitting in the first row fourth from the left.